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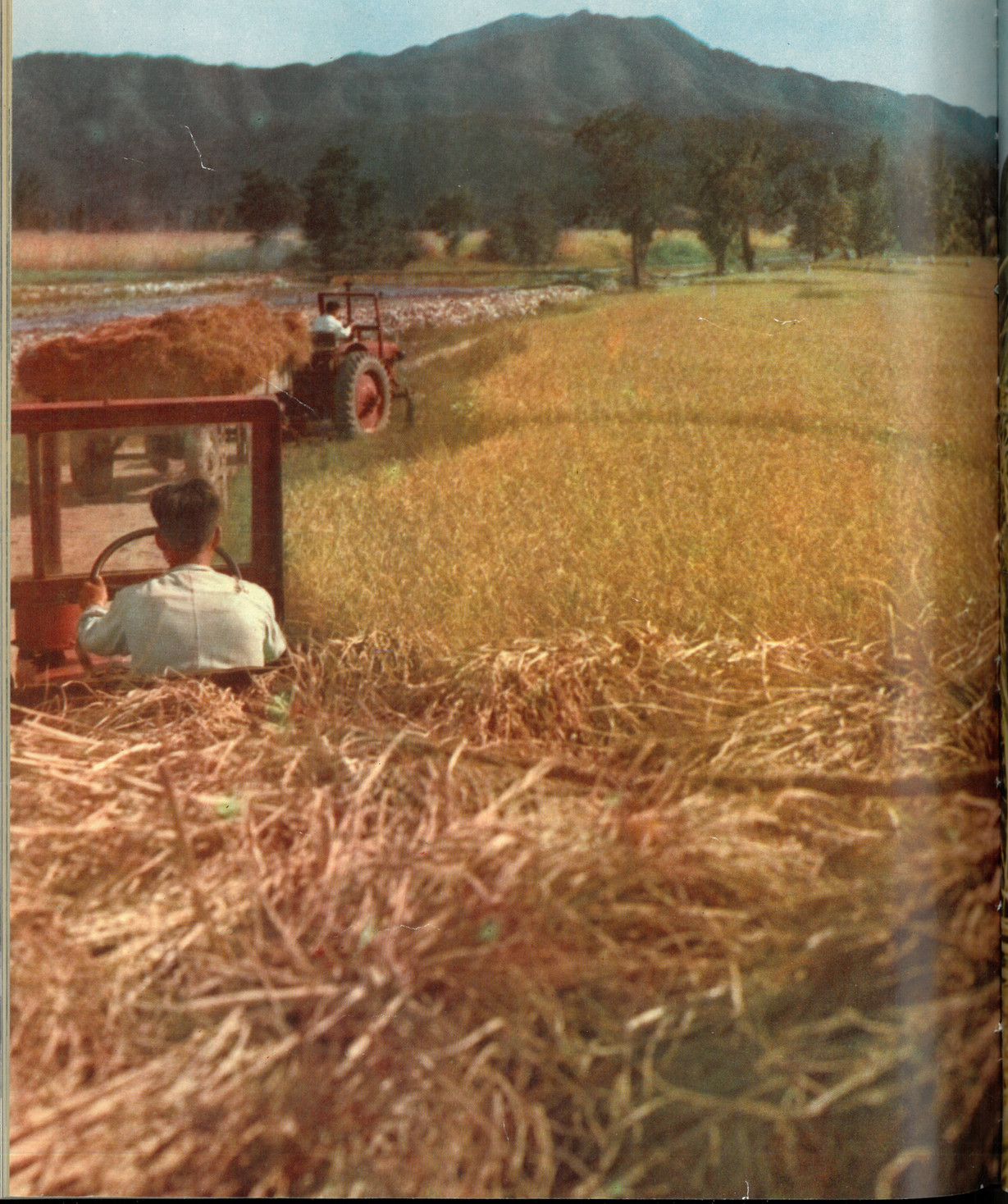

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# Korea Today

PYONGYANG No. 139 1967

Workers of the Boiler Company of the Bongoong Chemical Equipment Assemblying Plant assemblying a 75-ton boiler for the workshops to be built at the Heungnam Fertilizer Combine


# Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Pyongyang

FRONT COVER: The co-operative farmers of the country, upholding the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea to build the economy and defences in parallel, have risen up for increased grain production. This year the country had a rare bumper harvest.

*Photo by Jun Chang Bok*

BACK COVER: Maple

*Photo by Choi Ryong Chul*


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# THE LINE OF BUILDING THE ECONOMY AND DEFENCES IN PARALLEL

"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and construction work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, more specifically, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to increase our defence capabilities in the light of the enemy's aggressive schemes. This is the basic strategic line of our Party which has been implemented for several years now in connection with the changed situation."

This is a passage from the report delivered by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966.

Premier Kim Il Sung set forth the militant task of carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel to further reinforce the revolutionary base of the northern part of our country politically, economically and militarily, thereby meeting at our own initiative the advent of the great revolutionary event—the reunification of the country.

The line of carrying on the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung demands that the proportion of the defence buildup to the economic construction be no smaller and almost equal efforts be directed to both fields. The line also calls for further strengthening the defence capabilities to make the country's defences impregnable and, at the same time, continuously accelerating the economic construction at the Chullima speed.

This line is a new line which has been put forth on the basis of correct appraisal of the prevailing situation and wise and scientific foresight of the developments.

In recent years the international situation has grown tenser owing to the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists. In 1962 the U.S. imperialists created the Caribbean crisis by committing piratic aggression against the Republic of Cuba. The U.S. imperialists who provoked the Gulf of Tonkin incident against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam kept on intensifying barbarous bombings of North Vietnam, while expanding the war of aggression on a large scale in South Vietnam.

Of late, the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Israeli expansionists unleashed the war of aggression against the Arab countries and aggravated tension in the Middle East.

It is the intention of U.S. imperialism to swallow up the divided or small countries one by one, while refraining as far as possible from worsening its relations with big countries. The U.S. imperialists direct the spearhead of their aggression to Asia. They set out on aggressive manoeuvres still more openly in several regions of Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are working like mad to start another war in Korea: they are openly committing more frequent armed attacks with heavy arms of various types against our side along the Military Demarcation Line and in the Demilitarized Zone and sending war vessels to the coastal waters of our side to shell our coastal areas.

As a result, the danger of war expansion is increasing all over Asia and the grave situation reminiscent of the time when the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean war in 1950 is created in our country.

The prevailing situation demands us to further strengthen the defence power of our country and to be fully ready to wipe out the enemies at a single blow whenever and wherever they may attack us.

In view of the ever worsening situation, the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding already in 1962 and took a number of important measures for further increasing our defence potentialities.

Generally speaking, to properly combine economic construction with the upbuilding of national defence is one of the principles to which those countries which are building socialism and communism and those nations who have attained liberation and independence from the imperialist domination must firmly adhere.

Only by successfully carrying on economic construction, can a high level of development of productive forces be attained, more material wealth of the country be created, and the material and cultural standards of the people be systematically raised. Only by strengthening the foundations of an independent national economy can we steadily adhere to the independency in all fields, consolidate and develop the gains of the revolution and promote the revolution and construction better and more quickly. And only by so doing can we aid more effectively the international revolutionary movement and the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement materially and morally.

However, the danger of war and aggression never disappears so long as imperialism remains on the globe. The imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists are running amuck to ignite a new war everywhere in the world, while incessantly staging savage provocations against the socialist countries and newly-independent nations. It is, therefore, necessary to possess powerful defence potentialities with a view to coping with the imperialist aggression and war and creating favourable conditions for the revolution and construction by exerting pressure to bear upon the enemy so that they cannot unleash a new war.

Proceeding from the demand of the development of the present situation and from the strategic principles of revolution and construction the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of energetically pushing ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung said: "It is wrong to neglect normal economic construction while putting stress only on defence building under the pretext that a war will reduce everything to ashes once it breaks out. It is also wrong to fail to strengthen defence potentials adequately, while putting stress only on economic construction, enraptured by pacifistic mood."

If necessary economic construction should be neglected for fear of war and the resultant devastation, it is impossible to increase the might of the country and improve the people's living standards and, conversely, if efforts should not be directed to strengthening national defence, while putting stress only on economic construction, the danger of war can grow and it will become impossible to protect the revolutionary gains and defend the country and the people.

Embodied in the line of carrying on the economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding is the independent position the Workers' Party of Korea is holding fast—the firm principle of *Juche* in ideology, independency in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-reliant defence in national defence.

The aim of vigorously pushing ahead with the building of economy and national defence simultaneously is to more firmly build up the subjective forces of the Korean revolution displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, so as to build socialism excellently, while smashing the U.S. war machinations by our own power. And in this way we will expedite positively the country's reunification and the triumph of the revolution on a nation-wide scale, the greatest national task confronting the Korean people at the present stage.

Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out that we must strengthen our defences to get everything ready to fight back the enemy's surprise attack at any moment. And referring to the significance of economic construction he stressed: "Socialist economic construction in the northern part of the country is the basic guarantee of increasing the material power of our revolutionary base. It has an enormous significance not only for the happy life of the people in the northern part of Korea but also for the reunification and future prosperity of our country."

Moreover, the line of carrying on the building of economy and defences in parallel reflects the clear-cut revolutionary position of the Workers' Party of Korea and shows its resolute anti-imperialist position of always taking the initiative in frustrating the enemy's aggressive manoeuvres.

So long as imperialism remains on the earth and, particularly, the U.S. aggressors are entrenched in South Korea, a war can break out at any moment. But our people never fear war and they firmly take the position that even if a war breaks out tomorrow, they should carry on economic construction until today.

"Even if there is a growing danger of war, we, while increasing our defence potentialities, must energetically continue with economic construction to make our country mighty and prosperous, to improve the people's livelihood and quicken the forward movement to socialism and communism. Our experience shows that even if a war breaks out and causes great destruction, we can build a new life again, so long as we have the Party, the Government, the people and the territory." (Kim Il Sung)

The Korean people will make the maximum use of every condition and possibility to continuously push ahead with the revolution and construction. If a war breaks out, they will counter the enemy without hesitation and wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys at a stroke and liberate the southern part of Korea and reunify the country. By vigorously promoting economic construction and defence upbuilding, the Korean people will fulfil their internationalist duty, that is, to fortify the eastern outpost of the socialist camp and help strengthen the might of this camp as a whole and give more effective support to the fighting peoples of the fraternal countries, the peoples of the newly-independent countries who have risen up in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and to the peoples of the colonial countries who are fighting for national independence and liberation.

All the developments have proved that the line of carrying on the building of economy and defences in parallel, adopted by the Workers' Party of Korea, is entirely correct.

The correctness and great vitality of the line are being further displayed now.

The entire working people of our country upholding the line of carrying on the economic construction in parallel with defence upbuild-

*(Continued on page 20)*

# A Visit to Chungsan-ri Village

RI CHAN SOON

THERE is a farm village called Chungsan-ri some distance to the west of Pyongyang. Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of Korean people, visited this ordinary village more than thirty times and gave on-the-spot guidance.

Acting upon his teachings, the villagers have devoted all their energies to farm work and to the construction of a socialist countryside. As a result, they gathered in a bumper harvest every year, enjoying a new, happy life.

Particularly, in 1960 Premier Kim Il Sung guided the work of the farm for ten-odd days and created the great Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method embodying and enriching the Party's traditional method of work to fit in with the reality of today. It was popularized throughout the country to serve as a pattern for all cadres in their work and bring about a great change in the country's economic and cultural construction and in the spiritual life of the people.

## CHAIRWOMAN'S RECOLLECTION

It was late July when we visited the famous Chungsan-ri village.

We met Chairwoman Moon Jung Sook in the office of the farm's management board. Speaking of this year's crop conditions, she said the farm had every prospect of a rich harvest, and the estimated grain yields were 10 per cent bigger than the state plan.

"Seeing a bumper harvest visit our village and the life of the farmers improve every year, I cannot help thinking of Premier Kim Il Sung," said Moon. "It is the Premier that has provided us with this new plentiful life. I cannot forget the days seven years ago."

She was a field team leader of the farm then.

"It is still fresh in my memory that Premier Kim Il Sung came to my house on a February morning of 1960 when the village was lying snow-covered. No word could describe my feeling of surprise and happiness I had at that time."

Then she related that he inquired about the life of her family and the work of her field team. He stayed in the village, calling at the farm houses, attending the field team meetings to discuss matters related to farm work with farmers, chatting with them out in the fields or holding conferences with members of the management board. After he grasped the actual conditions of the village in this way, he settled all knotty problems arising in the work of the farm one by one. At that time there were faults in the management of the farm. In 1958 the then existing six co-operative farms of the village were amalgamated into one single farm. So, the crop area grew larger. Nevertheless, the organizational work failed to keep pace with the changed situation on the farm. Farm labour was concentrated not on crop growing but was dispersed in too many things. A large number of farmers were assigned to such workteams as fish culture, stock breeding, repair teams and so on. Labour administration left much to be desired. In addition, the farm had little experience in running a large-scale economy, and so was unable to draw up a detailed plan of farming. In a word, the farm's management board and farmers had no idea how to manage a large-scale co-operative economy.

At a general meeting of the village Party organization Premier Kim Il Sung gave his historic Chungsan-ri teachings to overcome those shortcomings and properly operate the socialist rural economy. At the general meeting he, detailing how to concentrate on farming, said: "What is the chief task of the agricultural co-operative (today's co-operative farm—*Ed.*)? It is farming, that is, crop growing. Hence the agricultural co-operative must concentrate every effort on farming."

Dwelling on the planning work, he went on to say: "As the scale of our agricultural co-operatives grows larger gradually, it becomes more necessary to work out the plan well." Then, he indicated what the co-operative farm should do, and how to allocate the funds, materials and manpower to carry out the farm's main tasks. He stressed that the plan should be put to discussions by the masses of the farmers. At the same time, the socialist principle of distribution should be strictly observed and communist education be intensified among the farmers, he emphasized. He also gave a detailed account of the direction and method of the farm's operation including the work of the management board.

Premier Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at the Chungsan Co-op Farm

Looking back on those days with deep emotions, the Chairwoman said:

"Still vivid before my eyes are the excited faces of our farmers listening to the Premier at the general meeting of the village Party organization. His words shed brilliant light on the future of our farm. It is since then that our farm has undergone a great change."

For ten-odd days Premier Kim Il Sung stayed in the farm village to know how matters really stood on the farm, personally consulting with ordinary peasants, solving knotty problems and directing the farm's work along the right path. It was through this personal example that the Chungsan-ri spirit, an embodiment of our Party's traditional, revolutionary mass line, came into being and, in conformity with this great spirit, the Chungsan-ri method of work was created, by which the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work or work with people in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

The historic teachings Premier Kim Il Sung gave at Chungsan-ri village brought about changes not only for the villagers of Chungsan-ri but in all places where his great spirit and method of work was carried into practice. Especially, it made possible the establishment of a system of direction and management commensurate with the new circumstances created by the rapid development of local industry, by agricultural co-operation and the enlargement of the scales of the co-operative farms. As a result, it brought about a general upsurge and innovations in all domains of the national economy and gave rise to the spirit of mutual trust and assistance, comradely co-operation and unity among the working people.

## VILLAGERS OF CHUNGSAN-RI RISE

Leading us along a path running by the regularly partitioned paddy fields, the guide told us:

"In the past we did some work of readjusting the plots but it was not so good. We set about the work in earnest in 1960."

Then he explained how they went about the work of land readjustment on the farm.

In that year when the Premier visited the village, it looked as though spring came earlier than usual. The villagers went out to the fields even before the thaw. Though the Bongsan river was still ice-bound and the fields were lying snow-covered, the Chungsan Plain was seething with life. The farmers were full of new hope and fired by

revolutionary enthusiasm.

The work-teams were reorganized to concentrate all efforts on farming as instructed by the Premier, and all the necessary preparations were made for the new farming season. The plots of paddy fields were readjusted so that farm machines could operate with ease and freely. To ameliorate the soil, the frozen silt of the river bed was dug up and spread over the paddy fields.

Young folks were eager to do more work; while working, they ran instead of walking.

The next year the state sent tractors to the farm, which played a great part in readjusting some 200 *jungbo* of paddy fields in a year. After that, every spring and autumn the work of field readjustment was carried out, and now all paddy fields are tidy and regular-shaped, except the terraced paddy fields on the hillsides.

When we went to the dyke of the Bongsan river running through the plain, we saw farmers of Chullima field team No. 9 having a break in work. One of them invited us to sit down. There we learned from them the history of the Chungsan Plain.

Before the country's liberation the Bongsan river overflowed in every rainy season, causing calamities to the people. After the liberation the Party and Government took a series of anti-flood measures. But in the Patriotic War of Liberation everything was destroyed by the savage U.S. bombings. When the war ended, the villagers again started the rehabilitation work at once. The year after the Premier's visit to the village, the Government allocated a large sum of money to finance the projects of building dikes and lock gates on the Bongsan river. Even a large number of machines were sent to expedite the work.

Factory and office workers came from the neighbouring districts to lend a hand to the farmers who undertook the projects. And so the troublesome river is now tamed to benefit the farm.

We left the place for Hwangsan hill thick with apple and peach trees. As we climbed to the hillside, we saw a waterway there, brimming full of water. According to the guide, farmers dug the channel with the aid of the state after the completion of the dikes of the Bongsan river. Water was lifted by the first and second stage pumping stations up to the mid-slope and then again to the hilltop by the third stage pumping station.

Thus, the irrigation channel turned the whole place, once an arid land, into paddy fields. Thanks to the irrigation projects and readjustment of the fields, over 200 *jungbo* has been added to the farm's paddy field area since 1960.

"Now the farm has many tractors and trucks. Each field team has a motorized threshing ground.

The farmers are all out to produce even a grain more; they apply better and much more manure than before to the dry and paddy fields, and work zealously to improve the soil.

A change has taken place in the management and operation of the farm as well. Detailed farming plans are drawn up on the basis of mass discussions with the farmers, and the organizational work has become more meticulous.

To rigidly observe the socialist principle of distribution measures were taken to assess work points correctly and a bonus system was introduced for the field teams at first, and at present a system of premium is in force at the sub-field teams. All this stimulated the growth of grain output. In 1966 the crop yields increased 1.8 times over 1959. The incomes of the farmers are augmented not only by the increased production, but by the tremendous benefits from the state such as the abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind and the construction of modern farm houses and cultural, public health and welfare facilities at state expenses. In the same period the farmers' share of grain distribution increased 2.5 times and cash distribution 4 times on an average per household. Now 96 per cent of the farmers live in newly-built modern houses.

A great change has taken place in the spiritual life of the farmers, too. They help and assist each other selflessly, loving and caring for one's neighbours sincerely. "One for all, and all for one" is their motto. All the farmers have joined the Chullima workteam movement, and 13 field teams have already won the title of Chullima Workteam.

All farmers we met were openhearted and cheerful and their faces were full of joy and pride. All families we dropped in on were leading a life of affluence and culture.

**Co-op farmers going to work in the fields**

### "WE WILL WIN THE HONORABLE TITLE OF CHULLIMA CO-OPERATIVE FARM"

Upholding the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung given at the farm and the line of building the economy and defences in parallel set forth

*(Continued on page 27)*

**Steel workers of the Sungjin Steel Mill battling for increased production**

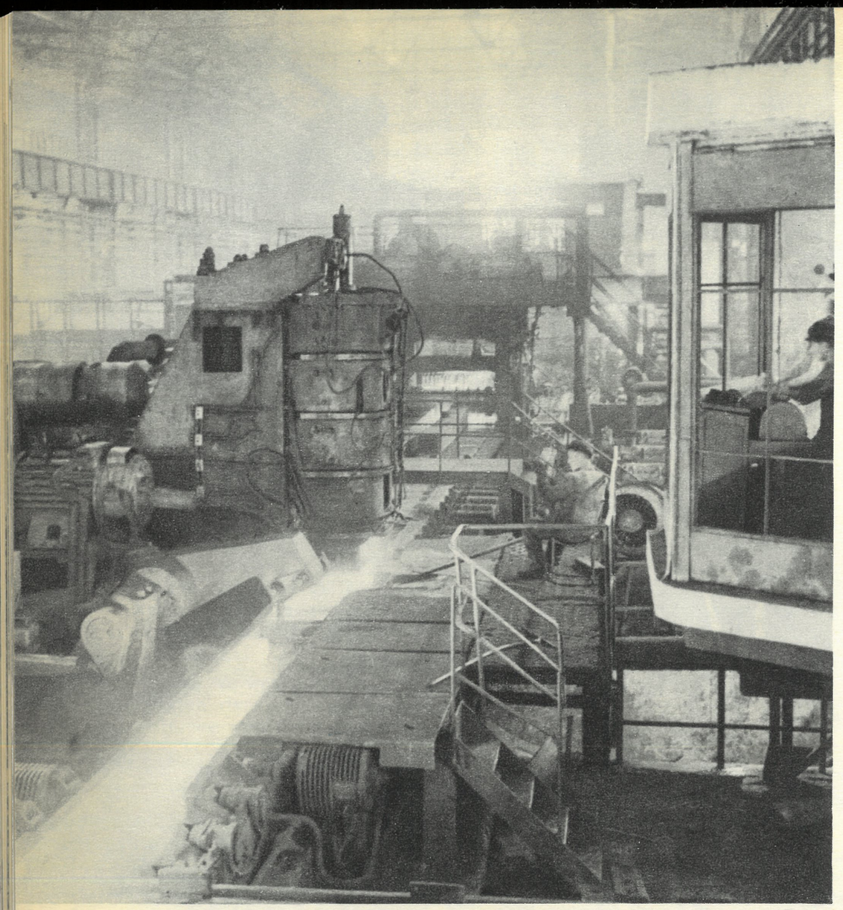
# Chullima Riders OF SUNGJIN

**KIM BOK ROK**

THE entire working people of our country, setting spurs to the galloping Chullima once again, are making great revolutionary advancement and change to implement the line set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 1966) and Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings for carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding.

The workers of the Sungjin Steel Mill, a steel-making centre on the east coast of the northeastern region of our country, are performing one miracle after another in production and construction with high revolutionary enthusiasm, in answer to the call of the Party and the leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

Last June the smelters of the steel workshop set a record in reducing the time of a heat, such as never known in the mill's history; and in the latter half of this year they again shortened the smelting hour by more than 30 minutes. As a



**At the rolling shop**

result, the daily output of steel keeps increasing.

"Smelting hour is shortened by 45 minutes at electric furnace No. 1 of the steel shop," was the highlighted news of last spring when Yoon Eul Sun's workteam kindled the first flames of innovation by introducing a new smelting method in making special steel in the course of carrying out Premier Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot instructions to reduce the time of a heat and consume less electricity per ton of steel ingots. The flames spread all over the workshop and scores of new proposals for technical innovations were introduced in production in the first half of the year alone.

Again innovations were made by the workers of electric furnace No. 1; they reduced the time of each heat to a half, while doubling the production.

Under the slogan, "One for all, and all for one," the smelters are actively pushing the Chullima workteam movement forward. A strong emulation drive for increased production is afoot now among the workers of different electric furnaces and shifts, helping each other: the workers of the first shift repair the furnace and check the equipment thoroughly before handing over the shift, while the workers on the second shift come to the shop before their time to help those on the first shift and do preparations for their work.

Particularly outstanding among them are the members of Choi Joong San's twice Chullima workteam.

They turn out twice as much as their daily quotas by rationally refashioning the interior of their furnace and taking good care of the equipment. At the same time, they lend a hand to the fellow workers of the neighbouring furnaces, No. 2 and No. 4, who are their rivals in the emulation drive, thus spreading the flames of innovation throughout the workshop.

Particularly, the daily output of bloom in the first half of this year increased 1.6 times on an average as against the corresponding period of last year. Thus, it has risen far above the production target set for the end of the Seven-Year Plan.

When mass discussions were held in the Sungjin Steel Mill on how to carry out the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, the problem of raising the capacity of the blooming mill came to the fore as the most important one.

The blooming mill comes between the steel-making process and the rolling process. Therefore, it is impossible to increase the output of steel and rolled goods if the capacity of the blooming mill is not expanded. The workers and technicians of the factory, well aware of the importance of structural steel in economic construction and defence upbuilding, set to the work of rebuilding and expanding the blooming mill. They were convinced that they could considerably boost the rolling capacity on the existing production area by increasing the width and length of the heating furnace of the blooming mill.

But they ran against a snag in the project; there was not much time. It would take them two months, if they proceeded along the usual way, overhauling the foundation of the heating furnace, expanding the width and replacing innumerable accessories.

But they renewed their determination: "When we set to the work of postwar reconstruction on heaps of ashes, there cropped up many more obstacles and difficulties than now. But, for all that, didn't we perform miracles and innovations then? Now the conditions are far more favourable, and how can we suspend production for two months? Impossible! We should set spurs to Chullima and display the true merits of the Korean working class once again."

Thus, it was decided that they would rebuild and expand the blooming mill within two weeks from the end of June. Meticulous preparations were made for the work, and tasks were assigned to each workteam and worker and a shock brigade was formed with Hu Pil Bong as the leader.

Help came from the repairs and other workshops.

What was most difficult in the work was dismantling the heating furnace and rebuilding it on a larger scale. And the dismantling work was decisive of the question of shortening the time of rebuilding. The Hu Pil Bong shock brigade undertook the difficult yet important task.

The fire at the heating furnace was put out at the end of June when the whole steel mill overfulfilled its plan for the first half of the year. The crew of the shock brigade led by Hu Pil Bong held a meeting before they set to work. At the meeting they vowed to acquit themselves of the task with honour after the example of the Korean People's Armymen who, carrying forward the noble revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas, fought heroically and won the battle for Height 1211 during the Patriotic War of Liberation and thus carried out the orders from the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung. They renamed their shock brigade after Height 1211. They lost no time to pull down the heating furnace, which had to be cooled for two or three days.

The whole work site rang with the song "March of the Partizans," a song which the guerillas used to sing at the time of the struggle against Japanese imperialism. The spirits of the workers were high and they were ready even to move mountains.

In four hours they dismantled the heating furnace. Then, they tackled the ferro-concrete foundation, which they had to remove. Here again difficulties cropped up. It was not easy to blow up the ferro-concrete even with dynamite. And it would take them 10 more days to remove it by other methods.

They, however, removed the foundation by using their brains and employing all means at their disposal.

The daily plan was carried out at a rate of 300-500 per cent on an average.

They dismantled the heating furnace in two days instead of the originally planned four days and laid 120,000 bricks two days ahead of schedule. They installed the stand of the rolling machine and other equipment, assembled machine parts, and joined pipes. All this was done in only three days.

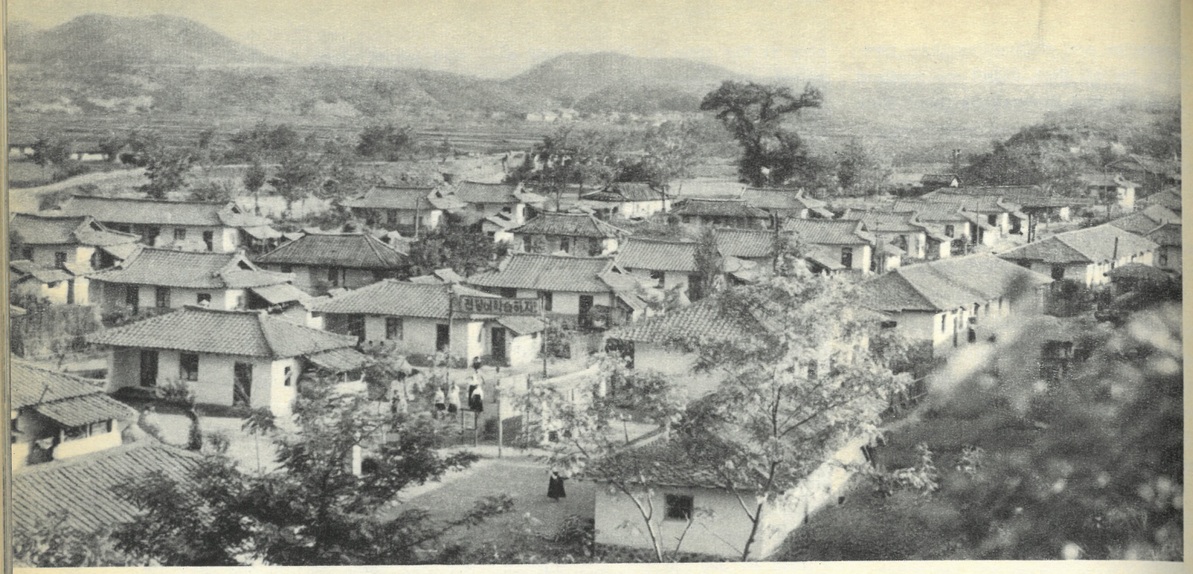
Thus, the workers, firmly determined to go through fire and water in response to the call of the Party and the Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, completed the reconstruction and expansion of the blooming mill in ten days instead of two months.

As a result, the capacity of the blooming mill at steel shop No. 1 has increased 2.3 times more than its nominal capacity and 1.4 times as against the production capacity of last year, thus exceeding the production level set for the end of the Seven-Year Plan.

In the first half of this year the workers and technicians at the Sungjin Steel Mill increased steel output by 20.8 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year.

Now they are carrying out their daily quotas more than twice, with a view to far exceeding this year's plan by the end of the year.

**Intensity of steel is analyzed to turn out better-quality steel**



# MODERN HOUSES for Farmers

RI SUK

THE farm villages of our country, once a backward colonial and semi-feudal one, have changed into modern villages of socialist co-operative farming thanks to the correct policy for the solution of the agrarian question pursued by the Workers' Party of Korea since liberation.

In our countryside irrigation and mechanization have been carried out and, along with them, electrification and chemicalization have been pushed ahead vigorously. As a result, our farmers reap bumper harbest every year.

Now, you can see attractive modern houses in every village of our country.

This proves that the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, is being carried into effect with success.

The Theses says: "The socialist state assumes responsibility for the livelihood not only of the factory and office workers but also of the peasants; it assumes responsibility for the development not only of ownership by the whole people but also of co-operative ownership." According to the Theses, the state shows great concern for the betterment of the livelihood of the rural population; besides capital construction for the co-operative farms, it carries on housing construction as well for the farmers at its own expenses. Particularly after the rural construction corps were formed in all counties in 1961 on the personal initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung, the building of modern housing has been undertaken more extensively in the rural areas.

Now the ramshackle huts, an unfailing part of our rural landscape for thousands of years, are disappearing every year and new houses are rising in all villages.

A few days ago we visited the Koryung co-operative farm in the outskirts of Nampo city and saw ten or so families moving into new houses erected free by the state for them. All of them, old man O Hyung Bo and Kim Yung Koo among them, were happy when their things were carried by lorries to the new houses built at the foot of the sunny hill surrounded with apple and peach trees.

Recalling the past when he had suffered from cruel exploitation and maltreatment by the landlord, O Hyung Bo said: "As a matter of course, this is not the first house-moving on our farm." He added that in recent years many families received new modern houses.

A farmer named Jung Nong Sung who was given a new cosy house in Kosung village in the autumn of 1965, boasted of the new life his family was enjoying with no worry about housing, food, clothing and about the schooling of his children. Then, he added: "In the 60 years of my life, this is the first time I live such a happy life. It's like a dream. Just think of how we are living. The tax in kind has been abolished and we farmers pay no tax. Over and above, we live in new houses built by the state for us free of cost; we pay not a penny for house rent. Last year my family received its share of harvest distribution, a quantity more than enough for our family to consume for two years."

The Government not only erects houses for peasants but also repairs them at its expenses. Some 40 farm houses in Kosung village were repaired at state expenses last year. They now look as good as new houses.

Besides, the state builds productive facilities and health and cultural services for the co-operative farms. According to one of the managing workers of the Koryung co-operative farm, this year alone three threshing grounds and three nurseries and kindergartens have been built with state funds.

This year houses for another 100 families are built, and farmers in Jujakkol village have already moved into the completed houses.

Now housing construction is in full swing in many other villages, too, and the building is undertaken by Nampo rural construction corps. The enthusiasm of the builders is high; they are prompted by a desire to make the state assistance to the peasants more effective. This has brought about much increased productivity in their building work. The crew of the brick-laying squad of the second platoon have introduced manually operated cranes to increase work efficiency 2.5 times. An old brick-layer Kim Jin Oong surpasses his daily assignment by 100 per cent. The members of the platoon are working hard with a resolve to provide more housing for the peasants. Ablaze with a zeal to help the farmers, they overfulfilled their yearly quotas long ago.

The Nampo rural construction corps have already built large numbers of houses, schools, kindergartens, nurseries, bath-houses, threshing grounds, and warehouses for the Koryung and 11 other co-operative farms in the outskirts of Nampo. And this year hundreds of houses are built by the corps.

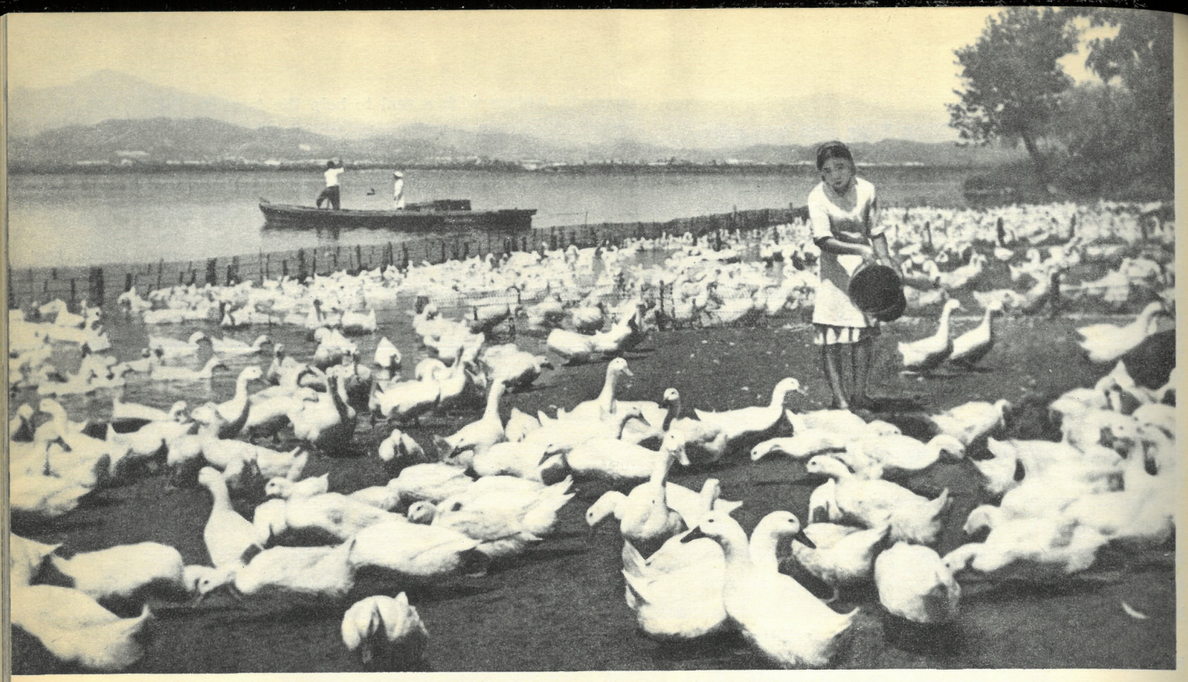
Besides, the farmers, too, are building many houses in slack seasons with materials supplied by the state without compensation.

According to the chief of the rural construction corps' planning section, more houses will be built in future so that all co-operative farmers in the suburbs of Nampo may live in cosy modern houses.

And the Nampo rural construction corps is not the only case. All the rural construction corps of the country are in operation, engaged in productive and non-productive capital construction for co-operative farms to carry into effect Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Thus, this year, too, large numbers of farmers in the countryside of our country will receive new houses from the state.

**Members of company No. 2 of the rural construction corps in Nampo discussing a blueprint on the construction site**



Part of the duck farm

# The Duck Farm on Lake Gwangpo

JUN WOON BONG

Lake Gwangpo is a large natural lake on the east coast of our country. But it is better known to our people for its duck farm than for its size.

It was towards noon when we reporters reached Gwangpo. The sun was beating down and the dazzling sunlight was reflected on the surface of the lake where white ducks of Gwangpo breed were gliding along in numerous flocks, leaving ripples behind.

The shores of the lake were lined with duck houses at a regular interval.

Kim Ok Jong, chief of the technical section of the farm, led us to a fattening team. Ducks, nicely fattened, were having their noon feed when we went into their house.

"They'll be sent to processing team tomorrow," explained a woman in a white smock with a towel on her head. "Now each tender is in charge of 5,000 ducks, but before long the number will increase further."

In the duck houses were shelves for perching, which were made of perforated steel plates. And we saw there devices to serve ducks with feed and water and clean the houses with little effort. No wonder that one tender can look after 5,000 ducks without difficulty!

On our way to another team, the chief of the technical section told us of the history of the farm....

In July 1953, the booming of guns subsided and the Patriotic War of Liberation which had been kindled by the U.S. imperialists and lasted three years came to an end. When our respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung drew up the grand plan of reconstruction for the industrial area of Hamheung, he did not overlook the problem of meat supply for the working people in the area. He visited Lake Gwangpo, and studied its natural conditions—the depth of the lake, the species of fish living there, the rate of growth of water plants in it. Then, on this basis, he gave detailed instructions to build a duck farm there.

Premier Kim Il Sung did so much as selecting the sites for duck and breeding duck houses.

In the years that followed, he visited the place time and again. He even looked after the duck tenders' working and living conditions, and showed deep concern for raising ducks on scientific and technological lines and supplying more ducks to the working people.

"Our duck farm founded in this way under the personal direction of Premier Kim Il Sung has now developed into such a big one capable of turning out several thousand tons of duck meat yearly," the technical chief said, concluding the story of the farm.

Then we got into a boat and rowed out to the middle of the lake, where the technical chief pointed to the bottom of the water. He indicated to me the plants growing under water. He said the lake was a good feed supplier for the duck farm; the lake yielded as much green feed as would take over 600 hands and 250 *jungbo* of land to produce.

Of course, the lake is not the only source of feed. The farm has scores of *jungbo* of pasture land, where various nutritious grass is grown.

After getting off the boat, we skirted round the foot of Maikochi Hill and came to the breeding team. When we asked how many eggs the ducks were laying, the team leader said that every day 800 more eggs were laid than the daily average of the previous month.

There were many ducks marked with red ribbons tied to their legs, and they drew our attention. The team leader explained that they were a new breed created at the team. The new breed weighs more than the ordinary "Gwangpo breed" and lays three times as many eggs as the latter, the leader of the team said.

In the near future, the new breed will entirely replace the old one, he added.

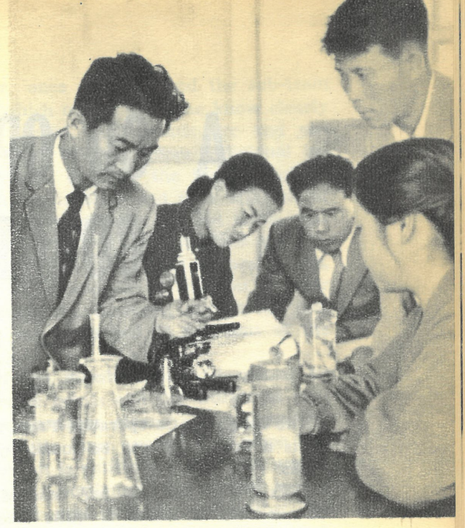
We also dropped in at the hatchery. There the chief of the technical section showed us an artificial incubator No. 616, which, he said, was their own invention. By using it, the farm boosted the hatching rate by 10 per cent.

Then, we looked round the synthetic feed making shop, meat smoking shop, pharmaceutical shop for ducks, and the processing team. All the shops were equipped on modern lines, and the raising of ducks from egg-laying, hatching, breeding to processing was being conducted in a scientific and technological way.

The technical chief said: "Last June Premier Kim Il Sung called at our farm again and instructed us to supply the working people with more meat by raising ducks better in a scientific way with existing equipment. In answer to the lofty intentions of the Premier who always directs deep concern to the betterment of the people's livelihood, we are determined to translate his instructions into reality without fail by working harder and better."

To carry into effect what Premier Kim Il Sung taught them, the young folk of the duck farm have already formed a shock brigade and are working heart and soul to secure more sources of green feed and erect another meat smoking shop. At all the workteams of the farm, collective studies are promoted in order to increase the weight of the duck with less consumption of feed.

The Gwangpo duck farm, together with other modern poultry farms set up everywhere in our country—towns, villages, industrial districts, etc.—will contribute greatly to the rapid improvement of the diets of our working people.



Studying a new incubation method

Ducks grow fast

# A CO-OP FARM'S INCOMES AND CO-OP FARMERS' SHARES

MIN BYUNG SOOK

The Janghang Co-operative Farm in Sangwon County is a typical one to be found in the mountainous areas.

Hills cover some 78 per cent of the farm's area, 64 per cent of which is quite steep, the rest being shrubbery-ridden. All these conditions were by no means favourable for the population of the district who wanted to make their life richer.

In January 1959, co-operative farms that had been organized in each village were made into one with *ri* as the unit—*ri* is the lowest administrative unit of the country. This enlarged farm started to undertake Nature-remaking projects and boosted the incomes of the farmers as the co-op farm's activities became diversified.

## BIGGER INCOMES

The farm's incomes are in two forms: in kind and cash. The former consists of grains, potatoes and other agricultural produce, and the latter comes from the sale of animal products, fruits, cocoons, industrial crops, medicinal herbs, etc., and from the incomes from the public services run by the farm.

The farm managerial committee, first of all, has directed much effort to increasing the grain output. That was only natural as grain is the backbone of agriculture; its increased production will provide the farmers with more food grain and boost the wealth for the country.

To this end, the farm, as the initial step, has ameliorated over 230 *jungbo* of acidified dry fields—the land was acidified owing to the Japanese imperialists' predatory policy—now they are fertile paddies. Then dirt from ditches and river-beds was brought in on 145 *jungbo* of clay plots to improve the soil.

Efforts were also made to extend the area under rice, the crop that grows well and yields the highest harvest in Korea. The state built the Sangwon reservoir, the farmers erected several pumping stations and digged canals stretching over 40 kilometres. All this resulted in changing 362 *jungbo* of dry plots into paddies. And many more changes. The area sown under maize was 92 per cent of the total sown area in 1959, but now rice shares 63 per cent while maize's portion has dropped to 24 per cent. As a result, rice occupies 85 per cent of the total incomes in kind and its per-*jungbo* yield has gone up two times over 1942, the best year under Japanese colonial rule.

The farm has faithfully carried on the Government's line of intensive farming. Along with the progress of irrigation, mechanization, electrification and application of chemicals, the two-crop area extended and the land utility rate rose. On the plots amounting to 62 per cent of the total dry fields, two crops—both grains—were planted, which gave the farm several hundred more tons of wheat and barley every year. Then in some paddy fields, 15 per cent of the total area, the two-crop farming was done—potato after rice and rice after vegetables. Thus, in the case of potato alone, its per-*jungbo* yield went up over 10 tons. Thanks to these measures, the yields of grain keep increasing every year.

The farm managerial committee put primary stress upon developing the fruit-growing in order to increase the cash incomes of the farmers.

After the enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in Bookchung in March 1960, where the advancement of fruit-culture was discussed, the farm built an orchard with an area of 24 *jungbo* on mountain slopes. Many trees planted then began to bear fruits last year. This year they had the first harvest of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, and grapes. According to the rough estimate of the farm managerial committee, every family will earn over 350 won from pomiculture alone on an average.

Besides fruit-culture there are other sources which will give the co-op farmers higher cash incomes.

As is mentioned above, the farm's area covers many hills and ravines, and the co-op farm decided to turn them into the best account. Different animals are raised, oil-bearing and fibre-giving trees are planted on over 40 *jungbo*, scores of *jungbo* on steep hills are covered with chestnut trees, over 70 *jungbo* of acacia forest has been made, several hundred beehives are kept, and all sorts of medicinal herbs are cultivated on the mountains. All this brings several thousand won every year to the farm.

Thanks to the above-mentioned efforts and measures, incomes in kind and cash of the farm have rapidly swollen.

GROWTH OF INCOMES (in percentages)

| | 1959 | 1961 | 1964 | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In kind | 100 | 174.4 | 197.7 | 207.3 |
| In cash | 100 | 387 | 418.3 | 545.2 |



## AID FROM THE STATE

As is in the case with all other farms in the country, the systematical growth in the incomes of this farm is unthinkable apart from the assistance of the Government, which has given it a tremendous aid, materially, technically, and financially. The Government has undertaken large irrigation projects, sent a number of farm machines and tools, supplied fertilizer and chemicals at low prices, and financed modern farm houses and productive structures.

In the past four years alone, it constructed a number of dwelling houses, twelve kindergartens and day-nurseries, and a middle school when the universal nine-year compulsory technical education came into effect. That was not all. Four threshing grounds, two drying houses, warehouses, a rice-cleaning mill were also built; a number of agronomists, technicians and experts were sent to the farm, too.

As in other co-op farms, canals crisscross its fields and 1.3 tractors are working on every hundred *jungbo*.

Moreover, as the economic might of the country gained strength, the Government, while increasing its investments in the countryside, had cut down the rate of tax-in-kind from 25 per cent of the harvest to 8.4 per cent; in 1965 the tax-in-kind system was abolished altogether. It was a historical event freeing completely the peasants from the burden of taxation. Through this event the members of this farm too are greatly benefitted: every household is given over 160 won of additional benefit on an average, and the farm could consolidate its economic foundations and lay out more funds for cultural work. This year the dyke construction reaching scores of kilometres was completed at the Government expenditure; the farm received a new model tractor and a truck, and it applied 150 per cent more chemical fertilizer and chemicals than last year.

Thus the material and technical foundation of the farm has been remarkably strengthened, the peasants have been freed from arduous labour, and the co-op farm has begun to look forward to complete mechanization.

## ACCORDING TO QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WORK DONE

In every December the co-op farm holds the year-end general meeting of the farmers, where the results of the implementation of the year's plan, everybody's work points earned, the utility of manpower, and the income distribution are discussed. Soon after the meeting every member receives his or her earnings in kind and cash, the computation of which is based on the work points earned. The work point means the unit calculated according to the grade of work and to the quality and quantity of the work performed. Generally the work points are reckoned by the workteam leader, or by the sub-team leaders when the workteam is rather big. In addition to them, every sub-team designates two or three people to help the workteam leader or sub-team leader to assess correctly the work points.

The workteam makes public the earned work points of each member once a month and the sub-team in every 10 days, which makes everyone know clearly what his or her earned work points are and encourages them to work harder. Before individual income distributions are decided, the farm calculates what its total incomes in kind and cash are, out of which a certain amount of funds are set aside, that is, for seed, fodder, fertilizer for production and enlarged reproduction, and for social and cultural works, the allowance for aid in addition to the cost of wear and tear. All these items, however, except the cost of wear and tear cannot exceed 15 per cent of the farm's total incomes.

The earnings of the members are determined by two factors—the work points and the workteam premium system. The premium means a bonus system: each workteam has its own quotas, and when the team surpasses them, it is entitled to distribute among the team members the portion of the harvest in excess of its quotas; it goes without saying that the yields up to the quotas go to the co-op farm as a whole for the collective management. This is an effective way to combine organically the political and moral stimulus with the material incentive so as to make the farmers boost the production.

The more the farmers display enthusiasm in work, the more grows the co-op farm's economy and the more increase its incomes. This results in enhancing every farmer's incomes. Hence, the premium system encourages the farmers to work harder for the interests of the society and their own, make collective innovations, helping and leading each other and relying upon the might of the collective. In short, it stimulates them to cultivate the spirit of collectivism in everything, in work and daily life. It also enables the workteam members to improve their work and rapidly develop agricultural production by rationally utilizing land and other means of production, introducing advanced intensive farming, and tapping all reserves and potentialities.

The premium system is applicable when the workteam performs 90 per cent of the state quotas, and the premium portion can be distributed only among the members of those teams which overfulfil their assignments in major items.

Last year the premium alone gave each household 500 kg. more of grain and 200 won more in cash on an average. Along with the constant increase of the farm's incomes and premium, the shares of the farmers swell every year.

GROWTH IN PER HOUSEHOLD EARNING
(in percentages)

| | 1959 | 1961 | 1964 | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In kind | 100 | 175 | 203.2 | 223.4 |
| In cash | 100 | 360 | 425 | 550 |

Now the members of the farm are making every effort to further stabilize the farm's material and technical basis and make their life a yet more abundant one.

# Studying Is the First and Foremost Task for the Revolutionaries

HAN IK SU

"Studying is the first and foremost task for the revolutionaries" is what Comrade Kim Il Sung used to say to us guerillas in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung directed profound attention to the studies of the guerillas and personally set us examples in this, in any and all circumstances.

Upset by the stepped-up activities of our Revolutionary Army units which shook the whole area of Changpai and the border of Korea, including the Bochonbo and Chiensanfeng battles in 1937, the enemy planned a large-scale "punitive expedition" against our guerilla unit with the object of strengthening his "rear" following his invasion of the territory of China proper.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, foreseeing the enemy's vicious plan, lured the forces of the enemy's "punitive expedition" into the remote snow-bound back-woods of Linkiang and Changpai where they were left to grope about blindly, and then quietly led the guerilla unit out of the territory. When the unit reached Matangkou, he ordered us to build secret camps and prepare for study.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally took part in the building of the camps and, in the meantime, worked out an overall programme of military and political studies for the winter, organized study groups, selected and allocated lecturers.

Taking account of the fact that there were both persons of a high knowledge level and raw recruits who scarcely knew how to read and write, he ascertained the knowledge levels of individual guerillas through commanders, political workers or directly, and, on this basis, formed study groups—the self-education group and the other the alphabet group.

The self-education group comprised the responsible persons of the Party branches, company commanders, political commissars and the aide-de-camp whose political and theoretical levels were fairly high; this group was guided directly by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The basic text books for this group were the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland" and the "Problems of Leninism."

Studies in the self-education group were conducted primarily by the methods of studying by oneself and discussions.

Upon finishing lectures on each subject, he used to set problems such as "On the character of the people's revolutionary government to be established in the future," "Mutual relations between the Party and the government," "On the motive force of the revolution," etc., and saw to it that everyone studied them by himself before taking part in discussions.

In the discussions it was demanded of everyone to combine such problems as the conditions of various classes and sections of the population in Korea, the livelihood of the workers and peasants, their strike struggles and tenancy disputes, with practical matters arising in the guerilla life and the tasks confronting the unit.

After leading the debaters to draw conclusions by themselves through discussions, he assessed the observations of each comrade, correcting what was wrong, and then summed up the study.

The alphabet group comprised the rank and file. In this group the company political commissars and members of the secretariat gave lectures chiefly on the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland" and the modern history of Korea (from the seizure of Korea by the Japanese imperialists to the 1930's), and the method of study was a little different from that applied in the self-education group.

Here the main stress was put on lectures and, with a view to consolidating the knowledge one had acquired, discussions were also held. After finishing lectures on a certain subject, concrete problems, such as "How the workers are fighting at home," "How the Japanese imperialists oppress the Korean people," "How the landowners exploit the peasants" etc., were given and everybody was encouraged to take part in the discussions on those problems. Debates were held on a voluntary principle and if there was one who took little part in the discussion, the lecturer would direct questions to him.

As for those members of the alphabet group who did not know how to read and write, the leading cadres took upon themselves individually to teach them Korean alphabet and Chinese characters.

Among the textbooks and reference books used in the studies at Matangkou were the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland," "Problems of Leninism," "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Anti-fascist Popular Front," "The Peasant Reader," etc. Of them some were printed booklets, but most of them were booklets in mimeograph form.

The books of "Problems of Leninism" in mimeograph form, for example, were sufficient to go round, one to each platoon. Other textbooks were more plentiful, so all could have access to them in turn.

The time-table for study was so arranged that the alphabet group sat in class in the morning and the members of the self-education group attended to their studies in the afternoon when the rank and file were away at military drill.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always emphasized that each lecturer should give instruction in an easy and convincing manner by using material taken from real life, and set an excellent pattern for the instruction in his own lectures.

On each problem he conducted his lecture in an easy and interesting way by citing living examples.

Each word uttered by Comrade Kim Il Sung struck a responsive cord in the audience, and when his lecture was over its keynote remained with everybody as a living experience, not as mere academic knowledge.

His lectures on the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland" made a deep impression on our minds, for he expounded the subject by citing examples from the hard lot each guerilla had had to bear.

Comrade Kim Il Sung knew thoroughly the life of everyone of us before joining the guerilla unit, so he pointed to living examples from our life before our joining up to facilitate our understanding in studies. We, therefore, could grasp the gist of the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland easily with the help of those examples taken from our own personal experience. Indeed, his explanation on the motive force of the revolution at that time was so illuminating and convincing that still to this day I can retell his words by rote.

He analysed the conditions of each class and section of the population, pointing out that because our country was a colonial and semi-feudal state under the yoke of Japanese imperialism, its economy was suffering from extreme backwardness and going to decay and almost all the social classes and sections were groaning under the barbarous national oppression and cruel exploitation of Japanese imperialism.

His words reminded us vividly of our own hard life in the past, and the hapless lot and conditions of factory workers whom we had known well or the peasants of our own villages with whom we had tilled mountainside plots and had been subjected to all sorts of oppression and exploitation together, the school teachers, the owners of the rice mills or the shopkeepers of our own villages.

Even now I clearly remember the substance of his words, which ran:

"...In our country which is groaning under national oppression and held in bondage by Japanese imperialism, the intellectuals and even national capitalists, to say nothing of the workers and peasants, in fact all except a handful of pro-Japanese running-dogs, hate Japanese imperialism. If all sections of the people who entertain anti-Japanese sentiments rise and present a united front against the enemy, they will make a great force. The Association for the Restoration of the Motherland was formed with this in view.

"Even a capitalist will add to our strength when, moved by national conscience, he hates and turns against the Japanese imperialists.

"It is therefore necessary to unite broad sections of the population in the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland and educate them to hate and despise Japanese imperialism.

"It may be that the national capitalists and some other sections, who are taking part in the revolution for the present, will turn against the revolution later on. Yet, we ought to educate them well in the anti-Japanese spirit and take them along with us farther..."

After listening to such an easy-to-understand lecture, we used to follow it with a symposium, each expressing his own opinion freely. This would stamp the main points on our mind and we would never forget them.

At the symposium, the discussion was very heated. When one set forth his own opinion about a subject on the basis of his studies on what he had learned and of his own experience and knowledge, another would put forward his own opinion to supplement or refute the former's on the basis of his personal experience and knowledge.

Impressed on my memory still to this day is, among other things, a discussion we had on the question of the intelligentsia.

At the time, some comrades argued that it was hardly possible to accept the intellectuals into membership in the Party, for their family background was unsavory.

Others refuted this argument by referring only to the positive aspects of the intellectuals.

Debate on the question would go on indefinitely, with lengthy speeches on both sides. Because there was a nearly equal number of persons on both sides of the fence, and both sides, failing to approach the question from a comprehensive viewpoint, tried to give weight to a specific aspect only. So neither side could prevail over the other in the argument.

Summing up the discussion, Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that it was always wrong to make a one-sided examination of matters and explained by concrete examples that the intelligentsia, too, had merits as well as shortcomings. He went on in the following vein:

"...In the future when our country is liberated, we shall have to carry out the tasks of the democratic revolution and build socialism. Then we shall not be able to advance society farther unless we have attained knowledge on all matters. Knowledge acquires great importance in our revolutionary undertakings. We ourselves are therefore required to gain a great store of knowledge quickly and, at the same time, it is necessary to remould large numbers of intellectuals and induce them to work for the revolutionary cause, never sparing their own lives.

"The intellectuals should be accepted into Party

membership and educated in the ideology of the working class. Only then will they discard their wavering attitude and overcome their shortcomings quickly, and turn into good intellectuals who would even lay down their lives willingly for the sake of the revolution..."

He gave us a correct understanding of all questions, by helping us to widen our political and theoretical horizon by ourselves through debates and by elucidating questions which we could not solve by ourselves.

Also, he would lead our debates in a very interesting way.

Studying by the method of debates enabled us clearly and firmly to grasp the ideological essence of any problem we studied.

Though Comrade Kim Il Sung was busy giving lectures and guiding the debates in the self-education group, he found time every day to see how studies were going on by personally attending the lectures and debates in the alphabet group, and would straighten out what was wrong in good time.

He always emphasized that in the alphabet group the lectures should be given in plain and easy words in consideration of the level of each.

Comrade Kim Il Sung often came and attended the lectures given in the alphabet group. One day the lecture was given by a comrade from the secretariat who spoke with great fluency, adorning his speech with many difficult terms.

When the lecture was over, Comrade Kim Il Sung called together the lecturers and said to them:

"...The method used by this lecturer is beyond the comprehension of the audience. A lecturer should make a deeper study of the teaching material and know the level of his listeners well..."

Then he took up a subject which figured in the lecture of the day, and explained how the subject had to be treated with such and such instances cited in illustration to enable the guerillas to understand easily and grasp the truths correctly.

In the meantime, besides general lectures and discussions, individual assignments were organized in detail for the better informed comrades always to give assistance to the comrades at lower levels in their studies. For this, the whole body of guerillas was divided into two categories, one better learned and the other with a lower knowledge level. Individual assignments were discussed and decided upon at a Party meeting.

Those who were designated to give assistance to the lagging comrades lived with them and carried out the tasks assigned to them by the Party organization without fail.

A plan for individual guidance was worked out, according to the level of each, with such concrete targets as "To memorize all the Korean letters and the multiplication table in 15 days' time," "To learn by memory the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland within a week," or "To read the booklet 'the Anti-Fascist Popular Front' in ten days."

And at the time, it was also Comrade Kim Il Sung who undertook the task of helping the greatest number of comrades in their studies and carried it out most admirably. He not only took it upon himself to assist in the studies of all members of the Guards Company, but personally took charge of all of the most backward comrades of the unit and guided them in their studies.

He told everyone of the Guards Company to memorize a few Korean letters or a few Chinese characters a day, and checked up every day after the evening meal on whether he had carried out the task.

He not only taught with zeal but told everyone to ask questions without hesitation.

When someone came to him with a question, Comrade Kim Il Sung would put aside all the work in hand no matter how pressing it might have been, so long as it was not concerned with military operations, and answered his question scrupulously before he returned to his work again.

He gave me a book, "On Marxism," with instructions to read a few pages everyday, saying: "To acquire knowledge one must read tirelessly. A certain amount of reading will awaken you to truth..."

For some time at first, I went to him for help at any time I pleased. Each time, he put aside the work he had been occupied with or closed the book he had been reading and explained the problem methodically till I caught the point.

Thus, I would go and bother him with questions several times every evening, but before long it occurred to me that I ought not to interfere so often with his important work on account of my study. So, from that time on I refrained from going to him for assistance even when problems beyond my comprehension cropped up. I would just skip over the passages hard to understand.

Then, one day Comrade Kim Il Sung called me and said: "You don't come asking questions these days. So, probably you've got no more question to ask. Is that it?"

I mumbled something about managing it myself by taking counsel with other comrades on difficult points in the books.

At this, he asked me to recount the content of the chapters I had read recently.

I was in for it then. Never before had I been put in such a cold sweat as at that time. For I simply could not pretend to know what I had scampered through without understanding the meaning. I got into a perspiration trying to retell what I had only half comprehended.

Comrade Kim Il Sung laughed and said:

"There you are! You can't get the correct meaning of a thing when you merely skim over it without delving down into its essence. From now on, whenever you come upon something you can't understand, you must be sure to come to me for an explanation. This you must bear in mind in your studies..."

After that I no more felt shy of going to him to ask questions. I made it a rule to ask him at once about all things I could not understand. Thus, I began to make progress. He was very much pleased with my zeal; at times when I went to him with questions to ask, he would say: "I owe much to you, for you make me study a lot."

Such was the way Comrade Kim Il Sung guided

everyone in studies, and, above all, he emphasized that study was the loftiest revolutionary duty.

Here is an episode. One day Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Comrade Pak Chang Sun about his studies. Comrade Pak Chang Sun was a newcomer and, being a son of a poor family, had not had an opportunity to learn to read or write before joining the guerilla unit. When asked about how he was managing with his studies, he answered:

"Comrade Commander, I've got quite a muddled head. I can't learn letters. I think I had better do more rifle shooting practice, in order to finish off more Japanese imperialist devils, instead of wasting time learning letters."

Upon hearing him say so, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed to a young oak tree standing in front of them and asked Comrade Pak:

"What do you think this tree is fit for?"

Having been brought up in a peasant family, he replied without hesitation:

"I think it good for the helve of an ax."

"That's right," said Comrade Kim Il Sung. "The tree is of convenient size for an ax helve... Now the case is just the same with the revolution itself. Only a man who knows what is needed and what is to be done under given circumstances will be able to manage the revolution. But one who had not already learned about trees would not be able to tell what kind of a tree is good for an ax helve. As for finishing off as many Japanese imperialist devils as possible, you can't do that if you know nothing. With a rifle alone you cannot beat the enemy..."

These words of Comrade Kim Il Sung went home to the heart of Comrade Pak Chang Sun. He reflected: Indeed, I have to know what is needed and how to attack the enemy to win the battle. And to know it I ought to study. This truth must be grasped not only by myself. Other Comrades, too, must be brought to realize it correctly.

He hurried straight away to the company and gathered other comrades to tell them what Comrade Kim Il Sung had said to him. He said:

"With rifles alone it's impossible to beat the Japanese imperialist robbers. I've come to the full realization that knowledge is essential for victory in battle. From now on I'll study with heart and soul."

His speech brought a keener realization to the recruits of the importance of study. Some of the recruits who had been keen on marksmanship and tactical training, but had not been much interested in study, got down to their studies in good earnest after this.

But one comrade remained as averse to study as ever. He would say he could manage any difficult task but study, and refused to take up books, occupying himself only with target practice all the time.

He was a headache to the company commander and the commissar.

No matter who told him to study, he would reject curtly with: "It's true I'm no good at studies, but I'll be second to none in killing Japanese imperialist devils. So don't bother about me, please."

His case came to the knowledge of Comrade Kim Il Sung. After giving some thought to the matter, he wrote a letter and called the orderly whom he told to convey it to the comrade in question. Then he added:

"Arrange things beforehand so that nobody will read him this letter..."

When the letter was handed to the comrade, he did not know what to do.

Overjoyed by the fact that he had the honour of receiving an autograph letter directly from Comrade Commander, and impatient to know its message, he went round with the letter beseeching his comrades to read it to him.

At first in the company and then in the regiment

he tried to find someone among his intimate friends who would tell him what the letter was about. But everyone declined his request tactfully on one pretext or another.

The recruit became irritated. He was at a loss as to what to do.

He resented their refusal to comply with his request, but could do nothing about it.

At the end of his tether, he went to Comrade Kim Il Sung with the letter, and said:

"Comrade Commander... I could find nobody who would read me the letter so I had to come to you..."

Silently Comrade Kim Il Sung received the letter and, unfolding it, read the content to the man.

It was about an urgent task to be carried out by the comrade, but now it turned out that the designated time limit had already passed.

He stood there stock-still in his tracks, his head hanging and sweating profusely. He was filled with remorse, realizing it was all his fault because he had not learned to read.

Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke to him calmly and in a gentle voice:

"...Suppose you received a message from headquarters while operating behind the enemy line. What would be the outcome if you could not read the message and so failed to carry out in good time the task specified in it? No doubt it would do a great harm to the revolution, wouldn't it?

"Devolving upon us is a great duty. We are charged with the lofty revolutionary duty to beat the Japanese imperialists and liberate our motherland as soon as possible. If we are ignorant of Marxism-Leninism and know not how to educate and mobilize the masses of the people, how can we hope to fulfil this revolutionary duty?

"That is why we should learn and learn.

"The first duty of a revolutionary is to study. We must study tirelessly at all places and at all times, however exacting and difficult..."

These words brought tears to the eyes of the recruit. He acknowledged his fault and firmly vowed to Comrade Kim Il Sung that he would surely learn how to read and write in a brief time and would then study Marxism-Leninism in earnest.

Thenceforth, he applied himself perseveringly to studies in whatever trying and busy circumstances, and at length became a militarily and politically competent cadre.

Great successes were achieved in the military and political studies for the winter conducted at the Matangkou secret camp.

Indeed, the studies at Matangkou were for us a college of revolution, as it were, which firmly armed us politically and ideologically.

It was at this very college that the recruits who had been scarcely able to write their own names and had not known the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, learned to read and write and grew up into able cadres who could analyze the situation in the home country from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint.

Even now I often call back to my mind the studies at Matangkou whenever I tend to neglect my studies pressed with work and complex tasks, and the memory makes me feel pricks of conscience and brings me to apply more zealously to studies.

Today's realities in our country which is racing ahead confidently at the speed of Chullima, call for leading cadres in all fields who have more political and business abilities and a revolutionary sweep. It is therefore an important duty of cadres to raise their ability of leadership quickly to keep up with the revolutionary spirits of the masses who have gone all out to carry into effect the correct lines and policies of the Party and with the realities which change and develop at a fast tempo.

Everyone of us will be able to acquit himself creditably of his revolutionary assignments only when he devotes himself, above all, to studies, upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung who said:

"We must all acquire knowledge, upholding the slogan, 'The whole Party, study!' "

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*(Continued from page 3)*

ing are causing a new, great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

In all fields of the national economy they are endeavouring to make the most of the economic foundations which they have already built and decisively raise the quality in production and construction. They are energetically pushing ahead with new capital construction to further expand economic foundations of the country. The entire working people are taking part in production and construction, maintaining a strained posture; they are widely unfolding a movement for collective technical innovation. Under the moto "One for all, all for one" they think and live in a revolutionary way and are extensively carrying on the Chullima work-team movement.

In the meantime, in order to increase our defence power the People's Army and the entire people are striving to fully prepare themselves politically and ideologically; the work of training the People's Army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress is being vigorously promoted according to the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea. The People's Army has been turned into a cadre army, each fighter of which may cope with one hundred foes, into an invincible revolutionary force, and the defence system of the entire people with the People's Army as its core has been firmly established.

Rallied rock-firm round the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire Korean people are devoting all their efforts to accomplishing the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, holding tightly rifle in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other.

**Marshal Kim Il Sung, the father and the Leader, again visited the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on the occasion of its 20th anniversary and showed greater love and deeper solicitude for the students than those of their own parents**

# 20th Anniversary of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School

The Mangyongdae Revolutionary School in historic Mangyongdae marked significantly its 20th anniversary on October 12.

On the personal initiative and under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, the school was founded to rear into the reliable successors to our revolution the bereft children of revolutionary fighters who dedicated their precious lives to the restoration of the country and the cause of communism.

Thanks to the constant instructions and care of the Leader, the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School has reared in the past 20 years many fine military personnel who will become the backbone of the People's Army and competent cadres who will play an important role in the revolution and construction by correctly implementing the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for the bereft children of revolutionaries and the line of education put before the school, and thus rendered great services to the Party and the country.

The graduates brought up at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School into soldiers loyal to the Leader are a nuclear force to inherit the Korean revolution; they are the backbone of the People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of the Workers' Party of Korea, and play a nuclear and exemplary role in all fields of socialist construction.

It has been the great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung since the early period of his leadership of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the consistent policy of the Party to bring up the bereft children of revolutionaries into fine revolutionary fighters so that they can inherit and carry forward the revolutionary cause left unaccomplished by their parents. In the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle when Comrade Kim Il Sung, shouldering the destiny of the Korean people, burnt midnight oil to contemplate on the morrow of the revolution and fought against the enemy, he established guerilla bases, and took in many ragged and hungry people and revolutionary families from the enemy-controlled areas and took warm care of them.

He set up schools for the Children's Corps, personally compiled textbooks and composed revolutionary songs for the education of youth and children into revolutionary fighters, while drawing up operational plans under a snow-covered rock in the thick forests in the night of snowstorm, and conceived already in the days of the arduous struggle recorded with the blood of fighters the setting up of a revolutionary school for the children who lost their parents in the struggle against the enemy, looking into the future of the liberated country.

After his triumphant home-coming, Comrade Kim Il Sung set up a revolutionary school in Mangyongdae, a historic place, and sent out his comrades to various parts of the country to locate without exception the children of the revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and took them in his magnanimous bosom.

In the days when he was so busy leading the entire people in the construction of a new state following the liberation, in the grim days of war, and in the difficult post-war days of rehabilitation and construction, he made it a rule to visit the school two or three times a year, set forth the direction and content of the education and training for the bereft children of the revolutionaries and paid meticulous attention to their study and living conditions, showing a fatherly love to them.

Under the love and solicitude of Premier Kim Il Sung surpassing even that of their own parents, the children study and sing to their hearts' content, and are growing up healthily and happily with nothing to envy in the world. Therefore, they call Marshal Kim Il Sung their father, and the bosom of the Party their home.

On October 11 and 12, colorful commemorative events were held at the Mangyongdae school marking its 20th anniversary.

On the 11th, the day before the anniversary, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the school and met with the teachers, pupils and graduates.

When they were honored by the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung who takes meticulous care of the bereft children of revolutionaries in his bosom with fatherly love, the hearts of the teachers, pupils, graduates and other participants were filled with boundless joy and excitement.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung gave earnest instructions on the future revolutionary tasks to be carried out by the graduates, faculty members and pupils of the school. Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

It seems only yesterday that the school was erected here and the lessons began to teach the bereft children of revolutionaries. But 20 years have already gone since then. There is a saying that ten years are long enough for mountains and rivers to change their appearances.

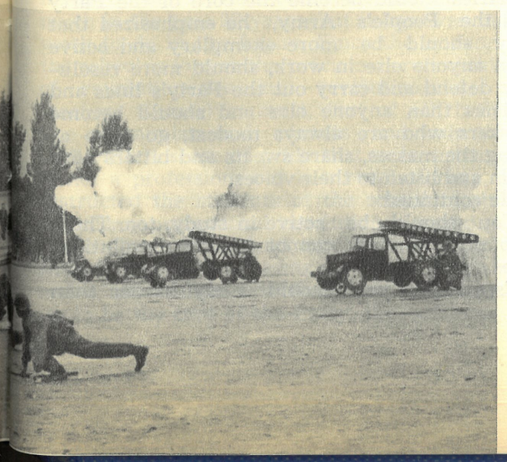
In the past two decades you have grown a great deal and we have become older that much. I am very happy to see that those who graduated from the school are working for the country and the people at important posts in the Party

**Pupils studying the "Reminiscences of the Participants of Anti-Japanese Guerilla Warfare" to become genuine revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the leader Comrade Kim Il Sung**

**At a laboratory**

**Pupils are proudly marching, carrying overhead a red banner, the symbol of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea, around which they are rallied close**

**Under the cover of the powerful artillery fire never missing the target, they advance smashing the "enemy"**



**Chorus "Everyone Is a Top-honour Pupil" performed by pupils of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School**

and government organs and in the People's Army and have grown into precious cadres of our Party.

As you have inherited the cause left unaccomplished by your fathers and mothers and have been growing under the care of our revolutionary Party, you should make the flower of revolution bloom continually, succeeding your preceding generation. This is what I said when the school was founded and today I should like to repeat this.

Your fathers and mothers waged an arduous struggle against Japanese imperialism for 15 years, and our Party and People's Army have taken over the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Your fathers and mothers who laid down their lives either during the anti-Japanese armed struggle or in the past Patriotic War of Liberation dedicated their lives to the struggle for the country and the people against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism, failing to see the final victory. Our revolutionary cause has not yet been accomplished. We should completely liberate one half of the country and build a socialist society there like in the northern half.

Our revolutionary task has not yet been fulfilled. U.S. imperialism still exists and so does Japanese imperialism. In South Korea landlords, comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese, pro-U.S. lackeys remain as ever. As long as the enemy exists, we should continue revolution and carry it forward unwaveringly down through generations. I hope that you will fight to the bitter end against U.S. and Japanese imperialism and against landlords and comprador capitalists in South Korea and fight staunchly to defend the socialist gains of the northern half of the country, realise the reunification of the country and build a socialist society in South Korea, too. You should become the core in the People's Army and in the Party and government organs and public organisations and continue revolution.

Stressing that it is essential for the bereaved children of revolutionaries to equip themselves firmly with the policy of our Party to continue revolution, carrying forward the cause of their parents, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

The policy of our Party is Marxism-Leninism creatively applied to our realities, carrying the Korean revolution through to completion and most correctly leading the Korean people to socialism and communism. You should, therefore, arm yourselves thoroughly with the only Party ideas. Within our Party there should be no other ideas than the only ideas of the Party. Let us arm ourselves with the only Party ideas—this is the slogan of our Party today.

To fight against Right and "Left" opportunism which tries to revise Marxism-Leninism, flunkeyism towards the great powers, capitalist, feudalistic and all other counter-revolutionary ideologies, you should arm yourselves solely with the only ideas of our Party.

The ideas of our Party alone are ideas for revolution, most correct and most revolutionary ideas for expelling the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, reunifying the country and carrying the Korean revolution through to completion.

It is the basic tasks of the Koreans to carry out the Korean revolution successfully. This is the very way to be loyal to the international revolution. It is impermissible to worship others or introduce other's ideas on the pretext of internationalism.

To arm yourselves with the only ideas of our Party and with the policy of our Party means to continue revolution and fight till its completion. The only ideas are the ideas of our Party based on the principle of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-reliant defence in national defence. Only by firmly arming yourselves with the only ideas of our Party can you win victory in the revolutionary struggle and carry out the revolution to the end from generation to generation.

We should make revolution because we are living in an era of revolution. As sons and daughters of revolutionaries, having the blood of revolutionaries in your veins, you should become professional revolutionaries dedicating your whole life to revolution. Your fathers and mothers laid down their lives while fighting as professional revolutionaries.

To become professional revolutionaries, you should become able to clearly distinguish the enemy and analyse things.

To do so, you should have a world outlook based on the dialectical materialism of Marxism-Leninism.

To make revolution, you should know what are revolutionary ideas and what are reactionary ideas.

Only when you have a revolutionary world outlook will you become possible to firmly establish a class point of view for the interests of the working class. You should become able to discern which is the road to revolution and which is the road to counter-revolution. You should see everything from the standpoint of the working class and distinguish whether it is favourable to our side or to the enemy side.

Saying that the bereaved children of revolutionaries should become the core of the Party and the People's Army, he emphasized that they should be more exemplary and active than anyone else in work, should more resolutely defend and carry out the Party's lines and policies than anyone else and should become workers who are always modest, go deep among the masses, share sweets and bitters with them and listen to their voices.

He continued:

You should be active in study, too. Those who do not study cannot become revolutionaries.

Especially, you should study harder than anyone else because you did not take part in revolutionary activities in the past and have grown up under peaceful circumstances. We should perform the revolutionary task well at any posts and should continuously study and steel ourselves in practical struggle to become professional revolutionaries. You should learn knowledge in military affairs particularly well, to say nothing of knowledge in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. As you are living in an era of revolution, you should acquire knowledge in military affairs. Those who are working in economic organs should also deepen their knowledge in military affairs.

Underscoring that the bereaved family members of revolutionaries should inherit and make a deep-going study of the revolutionary traditions, Comrade Premier said:

You must study better than others the revolutionary traditions, because you have never taken part in the revolution.

It is as valuable as the long-drawn anti-Japanese armed struggle that we had gone down as far as the Rakdong river line and returned during the past Patriotic War of Liberation.

Saying that among the bereft children there are no small number of those who have not yet been steeled in this way, he stressed that they should continue to make a deep-going study of the revolutionary traditions and make the fighting spirit and methods and style of work of the revolutionary fighters their own blood and flesh.

Comrade Premier told the bereaved sons and daughters of revolutionaries to revolutionize their families, their work places and their units, and said that the only way for them to revolutionize is to study the revolutionary traditions. He continued:

The revolutionary traditions we should carry forward are the glorious traditions established in the course of 15-year long struggle fought against Japanese imperialism with arms in hand, as clearly stipulated in our Party Rules.

Everybody should study the revolutionary traditions well. It is also important for revolutionization to observe revolutionary order, revolutionary discipline and the revolutionary norms of life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung further said that the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School has done much in the past 20 years, but it has even more work to do in the future. Since the mission of the school is to rear the precious bereft children of revolutionaries into revolutionaries, the teachers themselves must, first of all, become fine communists and educate and train them well with a sense of pride that to be a teacher is not a profession, but is a revolutionary. He instructed the students of the school to strive to become professional revolutionaries and professional armymen, and emphasized that they should not lay down arms as long as there remains imperialism and that they should grow up to be the core of the Party, the backbone of the People's Army, holding firmer the rifles handed down by their fathers.

Lastly Comrade Kim Il Sung called for making every effort and exerting energy to thoroughly implement to the end the Party's line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence buildup for meeting the great revolutionary event with full preparations and to carry through the military line of the Party of training the People's Army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress. He gave earnest instructions that the bereft children of revolutionaries should do much work to reunify the country without fail in our generation and should take the lead in the revolutionization of the entire working people.

The eyes of the pupils and graduates of the school who were taking to heart each word of instruction of their father and Leader in excitement and emotion were expressive of their firm determination to prepare themselves more strongly, upholding his teachings, as the reserves of revolution to carry through to the end the revolutionary cause first undertaken by the anti-Japanese fighters so as to repay the profound solicitude and great benevolence shown by the Party and the Leader.

Pupils, teachers and many graduates were burning with the resolve to live up to the great expectations and deep trust of the Party and the Leader by bearing deep in mind and thoroughly implementing the Leader's instructions.

On 12th, when they were again honoured by the presence of the Leader, marking the jubilant day, their hearts were filled with boundless joy and excitement.

When the Leader arrived at the school, the tumultuous cheers and shouts of "Long Live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" shook the air, resounding through the Mangyongdae Hill.

Premier Kim Il Sung reviewed the guard of honour of the pupils lined up in front of the school.

After the celebration meeting was declared open, a joint congratulatory message and silk banner were conveyed to the teachers and students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Then, the pupils performed a mass display "Reserves of Revolution" in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, which represented their happy life, their boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader and their firm determination to continuously make the flower of revolution bloom succeeding their parents.

The twentieth birthday of the Revolutionary School in Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, was significantly marked amid the ardent congratulation and deep concern of the entire people of our country.

# THE ELECTION SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY

In our country, the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of state power in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is elected for a term of four years, provincial (or centre-controlled city) people's assemblies for a term of four years, and city (or district), county and *ri* (or township, workers' settlement and *dong*) people's assemblies for a term of two years in accordance with the Constitution of the D.P.R.K.

The Korean people always greet the elections to the organs of state power as a happy national event, with a high political zeal and labour exploits. This is attributable first of all to the superiority of our state and social systems and the resultant popular character of the election system.

In our country where the working people including the workers and peasants are masters of the state, the people directly elect their own representatives to the organs of state power—the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies at all levels. This is proved graphically by the composition of the Third Supreme People's Assembly elected in October 1962: workers—56.1 per cent of all deputies; peasants—16.2 per cent; office workers—26.4 per cent; and others—1.3 per cent. The election system of our country under which such a genuine people's power is formed is of a democratic and popular nature thoroughly embodying the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The principle of universal suffrage is strictly observed in our country, which gives every citizen, man and woman, the right to take part in the elections to the people's representative organs.

In our country the broad masses of the people including the workers and peasants have the right to take part in the elections without any restriction, irrespective of sex, nationality, occupation, social origin, religious belief, length of residence, property status, education, and are provided with all necessary conditions for it.

Every citizen of our country reaching the age of 18 has the right to elect and to be elected, women who account for a half of the population enjoying the equal right with men.

In the elections all the voters enjoy equal rights.

Every citizen is entitled to only one vote on the principle of equality. Constituencies are established in towns and farm villages uniformly in proportion to the number of inhabitants irrespective of their composition.

To conduct the elections in a democratic way, the principles of universal and equal suffrage alone are not enough; all conditions should be ensured for enabling the citizens taking part in the elections to express their free will to the full without any distortion.

In our country voting is done in strict secrecy, a basic condition for reflecting the free will of the electorate correctly.

In order to fully guarantee the free expression of the electors' will, the deputies should be elected directly by the electors themselves. Under the people's power in our country where the people themselves elect genuine people's representatives, there is no such things as indirect elections, and elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies at all levels are conducted on the principle of direct suffrage according to which the electors vote directly for their candidates.

Besides, the election propaganda in our country which plays a great role in enabling the electors to express their free will to the full entirely serves the people, and all the propaganda media are accessible to everyone.



The creation of most free atmosphere for elections is an important feature pointing to the democratic character of our election system.

In our country elections are organized and directed by the election committees of all levels composed of representatives of all political parties and public organizations in order to make the elections entirely a social work free from any interference by the state.

The nomination of candidates is free. They are nominated jointly by political parties and social organizations, or are nominated at meetings of various organs and enterprises, co-operative farms and other co-operative organizations, and at meetings in the residential districts and in the People's Army units. So, the electors can fully express their will in the nomination of candidates and elect genuine representatives of the people whom they really trust.

In addition, all expenses going into the preparations for and conducting of elections are borne by the state, and sub-constituencies are set up as close as possible to the electorate so that all of them without exception can take part in the elections.

What kind of rights the electorate can exercise during and after elections is of special importance in defining the character of the election system.

In our country broad sections of the people are represented in the election committees, and the electors have the right to supervise and control the activities of the elected deputies. And they may recall a deputy before the expiration of his term of office in case he goes back on their confidence.

Under our election system a candidate is required to obtain a majority of votes from the entire electorate of his electoral district if he is to be elected. In the elections to the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in 1962, 100 per cent of the electors registered went to the polls and 100 per cent of the voters voted for the candidates registered. The elections demonstrated the unbreakable might of the Korean people who are rallied rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Today the entire Korean people, rallied firmer than ever with one idea and one will around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are advancing confidently towards the final victory of the cause of the revolution along the road indicated by the Party and the Leader.

As is seen above, the election system of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a truly democratic and popular one.

Our state power set up fully in accordance with the will of the entire people is a genuine people's power, a democratic and unshakable state power, entirely in the service of the people and in kinship relations with them.

Therefore, the Korean people are today devoting all their wisdom and energies to consolidating and developing the people's power built by their own hands, and are taking an active part in the state affairs.

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*(Continued from page 6)*

at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1966, the villagers of Chungsan-ri have come out to increase the grain yields.

To drain the paddy fields, the young farmers organized themselves into a shock brigade and undertook the repairs of the banks of the channels and the digging of ditches.

This year they finished the rice transplantation 15 days earlier than usual, which will bring about bigger yields.

We had a talk with Ryoo Bong Ryul, leader of field team No. 2 which had gone in for the title of Twice Chullima Workteam. The members of his team did farming in a planned and scientific way concentrating their efforts on it as instructed by the Premier. This enabled them to overfulfil every year their assignments of grain production. And now they are endeavouring to overfulfil this year's plan by 20 per cent.

Then he explained how his team worked the experimental plot and how they treated the seeds to move up the date of sowing by a week and increase the output in the two-cropping.

Whereas the farm had only one assistant agronomist in 1959, at present over fifty agronomists and assistant agronomists are in service on the farm, most of them being farmers who have studied by correspondence and graduated from the higher agricultural school or college.

Last July Premier Kim Il Sung paid another visit to Chungsan-ri village, and instructed to mechanize all farm work and introduce chemicalization so as to ease the heavy work of the peasants and raise the yields.

Some time ago the farmers of Chungsan-ri resolved to win the title of Chullima Co-operative Farm by

# Unjustified Act of Suppression

**The Japanese authorities have recently intensified the suppression of the Korean nationals in Japan, trampling underfoot their democratic and national rights and subjecting them to national discrimination, persecution and terrorism.**

### RAMPANT OUTRAGES

The Japanese militarists instigate the police and terrorists to outrageously trample down human rights of the Korean nationals in all parts of Japan while infusing chauvinism into the hearts of the Japanese people.

Some time ago, in Shimonoseki city, a Japanese policeman seized Kim Bong Ryun, a teacher of the Shimonoseki Korean Primary and Middle School, who was on her way home, unlawfully questioned her and, yelling "You, a saucy Korean!" kicked her on the head and waist, inflicting on her a serious injury which would take one month to heal.

In Nagoya, five Japanese hooligans broke into the house of Hu Tai Hwan, a Korean resident, and stabbed him to death. In Tokyo, some thirty Japanese students picked a quarrel with a couple of students of a Korean school and stoned and clubbed their heads, stunning them.

Such atrocities against the Korean nationals take place in succession. There were scores of cases of terrorist attacks on Korean residents in 1966. And in 1967 such cases are increasing. The Japanese authorities go so far as to call out their armed police to raid the organizations affiliated to the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan and demolish their buildings. They arrest Korean nationals unwarrantably, question them, do violence to them and press them, by means of threat and bribery, to carry out espionage activities against the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan.

In April this year, over 30 armed policemen and plainclothes men raided the hall of the Central Art Troupe of the Koreans in Japan. In Gunma Prefecture, chief of the guard section of the Numada Police Station took a Korean lad named Ri Jong Shik to the police station for no reason and pressed him, by means of threat and intimidation, to carry out espionage activities.

### FASCIST ALIEN SCHOOL SYSTEM

To give national education to their sons and daughters is an inviolable right of the Korean nationals in Japan who are citizens of a sovereign state.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities have mercilessly suppressed the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan. The Japanese authorities have done this by force of government measures on the one hand and, on the other, they mobilize armed police and thugs to raid, set fire to and demolish Korean schools.

Japanese policemen do not scruple to break into a classroom of Korean school during the lesson to check whether or not the teacher has a "foreigner's certificate" about him. They arrest and put him into custody if he happens to keep it at home.

Suppression of the Korean nationals' democratic, national education has been intensified since the "South Korea-Japan treaty" was concluded between Japan and the South Korean puppet clique in 1965. On December 28, 1965, ten days after the exchange of the ratification of the "treaty," Under-Secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Education issued directives to the subordinate organs instructing that "Japanization education" should be forced upon children of Korean residents and that Korean schools should not be licensed.

The Japanese authorities have not yet licensed many Korean schools including the Korean University in Tokyo.

The so-called "alien school system bill" was drafted with a view to legalizing such a fascist policy.

Under this "system," the Japanese authorities will have the rights to open and close schools of foreigners and meddle in all problems including those relating to the management, content of instruction, appointment and dismissal of teachers.

The Japanese authorities seek to impose "Japanization education" upon children of Korean nationals in Japan while closing down Korean schools arbitrarily alleging that they "run counter to Japan's national interests and security," "give children anti-Japanese education," and "fail to meet the conditions for obtaining license."

The Japanese government is hard at work to get the "alien school system bill" through the Diet, disregarding the public condemnation at home and abroad.

### NATIONALITY PROBLEM

The nationality law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea legally guarantees the status of the Korean residents in Japan. And the D.P.R.K. Government protects their status.

The Japanese authorities, however, have been pressing Korean nationals in Japan to adopt the puppet South Korean nationality by staging a farce of "application for permanent residence" since the signing of the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty."

They pursue the aim of tearing the Koreans in Japan from the influence of the D.P.R.K. and placing them under twofold control by the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets and Japanizing them in the end. As for those who are not to their liking, they seek to deport them.

The Japanese authorities are enlisting the administrative organs in city, town and village, suppressive machinery of police, judicial organ, security and military board, and even educational and financial establishments and electricity and water rate collectors in a campaign to appease, deceive, bully and intimidate the Korean residents.

The Japanese authorities are pressing the Korean residents to adopt the puppet South Korean nationality. They say: "If you don't apply for permanent residence, that will do no good to your parents and relatives living in South Korea," "You won't get business license" and "You won't be permitted to travel to South Korea."

Last March, the immigration office in Fukuoka seized a Korean national named Kang Bong Ik unlawfully on a forged charge of "violation of the alien registration law." It detained him for about one month, forcing him to carry out espionage activities against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and pressing him to apply for "permanent residence".

### TO HAMPER THE HOME-COMING

No sooner had the repatriation of the Korean nationals to their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, started under the repatriation agreement concluded in 1959, than the Japanese authorities began to work to wreck the agreement. Their scheme has become more outspoken since the signing of the "South Korea-Japan treaty." They are working to deprive the Korean nationals in Japan of the right to return to their homeland by terminating the repatriation operation within this year.

Tens of thousands of Korean residents in Japan have applied to the Japanese authorities for repatriation to their homeland. The number of applicants is continuously increasing.

Nevertheless, the Japanese government authorities call out armed police to suppress the just demand of the Korean residents for repatriation. They make preposterous excuse that "the repatriation agreement has attained its original purpose" and "the repatriation operation has dragged on too long." Furthermore, the Japanese authorities, denying the Korean residents the freedom of visit to their homeland, keep them in the state of confinement and seek to subject them to all kinds of suppression and persecution.

### OBSTACLES TO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

The Japanese authorities severely restrict the freedom of business activity of the Korean nationals in Japan.

They send armed police to openly break into shops owned by Korean residents under the pretext of "inspection" or "special investigation." The police search and ransack the shops. Heavy taxes are imposed upon the Korean businessmen; financial loan to them is restricted; and their property is confiscated.

Last April the Tax Administration Bureau of Tokyo Metropolis mobilized 125 tax collectors and some 80 armed policemen to raid and search 16 shops and dwellings of Korean residents. Similar acts of persecution take place in all parts of Japan. The tax collectors and police treat Korean businessmen like "criminals" during their long investigations.

Needless to say, these outrageous acts are aimed at imposing a heavy tax burden upon the Korean businessmen to squeeze as much money as possible out of them and curb their business activity.

### THEIR AIM

The Japanese militarists are motivated by the political design to speed up Japan's fascistization and re-invasion of South Korea in intensifying suppression and persecution of the Korean nationals in Japan.

They seek to subvert the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan and deprive the Korean nationals in Japan of the democratic, national rights and thereby serve more faithfully the U.S. policy of aggression and war and accelerate fascistization at home.

The Japanese militarists, who have embarked upon re-aggression under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, are afraid of the growth of the democratic forces of Japan which oppose the policy of aggression and war and the force of the Korean nationals firmly rallied around the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan.

That is why they are bent on the scheme to undermine the unity and solidarity of the Korean nationals in Japan by taking various measures and intensifying suppression and finally subvert the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists, who have embarked in real earnest on the re-invasion of South Korea, are capitalizing on the Korean residents in Japan in their political dealing with the South Korean puppets. They aim at facilitating their re-invasion of South Korea by complying with the request of the Pak Jung Hi clique. To this end, they are forcing "South Korean nationality" upon the Korean residents in Japan, outrageously trampling down their rights to democratic, national education and to repatriation to their motherland.

The Japanese authorities' suppression of the Korean residents in Japan for such sinister design meets with a strong protest of the Korean nationals in Japan, the entire Korean people, the broad sections of the Japanese people and the world people.

The Japanese government should respect the principles of international law and the fundamental human rights of the Korean nationals in Japan and stop at once its suppression of their democratic and national rights.

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carrying out the Premier's teachings with credit and making great innovations in their work and life in response to the Party's call to effect a great upsurge in all fields of the national economy. Then, they called upon all other farm villages of the country to overfulfil the grain output plan for the year.

The chairwoman of the farm remarked as we were taking our leave:

"As our farmers have vowed in response to the call of the Party and the Premier, we will win the honorable title of Chullima Co-operative Farm without fail."

Leaving the village we were firmly convinced that the farmers of this village would prove themselves as good as their word.

# American Way of Life Prevails in South Korea

SOME time ago two girl students in the third-year class of the First Girls' High School in Kongjoo, South Korea, committed suicide by taking poison.

They were two of the eleven members of a literary circle, who had been immersed in reactionary decadent novels which eulogized nothingness, death, loneliness, and despair. Those novels made them "sentimental" and think of death. It was reported that the rest of them, nine girls, too, attempted suicide together.

Still earlier, three students of a girls' school in Seoul killed themselves, driven to despair after reading novels permeated with nihilistic ideas. Before committing suicide, they had been lamenting, "We are nothing more than wriggling worms."

This kind of suicide tragedy is a daily occurrence in South Korea.

And theft, rape, murder and various other crimes are committed every day. There are some 40 bands of gangsters in Seoul alone, who break into houses in broad daylight and rob the families of money and valuables. And thousands of youngsters are found among the bandits!

Crimes of violence and various offences are rampant in South Korea, and each day witnesses 2,300 of them on an average. In open daylight gangsters armed with handgrenades raid stores, gunmen attack banks, highwaymen stab passers-by with daggers and rob them.

Particularly, juvenile delinquencies increase every year. Compared with 1954, their number rose about 13.7 times.

And all this is products of the "American way of life," which is now sweeping across South Korea.

In South Korea where the "American way of life," the contents of which arc extreme selfishness, mammonism, misanthropy, robbery, murder, eroticism, and ignorance, prevails, the puppet regime itself is a hotbed of evils where the selling and buying of offices, frauds, graft, etc., are common things.

The Pak Jung Hi clique pocketed 20,000,000 dollars through "four scandals," raked in an enormous amount of money by selling offices, and illegally disposed of public lands to cover their expenses of pleasure. Acting upon instructions from U.S. imperialism, they staged the farce of "South Korea-Japan talks," for which they received 130 million dollars to use as secret political funds. What is more, they spent 5 million dollars to build the "Walker Hill," a huge amusement centre for "gambling and whoring," to "dismiss the boredom of the U.S. armymen."

Under the impact of ideological and cultural invasions by U.S. imperialism, the South Korean literature and arts are flooded with eroticism, hedonism, nihilism and misanthropy.

In South Korea the Korean language, too, has been dilapidated and maimed. The U.S. imperialists are trying viciously to kill the Korean people's mother tongue, spreading the reactionary racialist theory that the English-speaking people are superior and able to dominate the world. A flood of denizens, argots, slanguages and vulgar words is spoiling and making a mess of the beautiful language of Korea.

The colonial rule and the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, which bring in their wake systematic ideological and cultural invasions and especially the corrupt "American way of life," are stamping out the time-honoured culture and mode of life of the Korean people in South Korea, wrecking and demoralizing its society and causing more and more hideous immoralities.

The government bodies for U.S. imperialism's ideological and cultural invasion of South Korea are the "U.S. Information Service," the "cultural and political section of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea," the "educational bureau and the technical aid bureau of the U.S. Operation Mission." The duty of the "U.S.I.S.," an organ for systematically directing the ideological and cultural invasion of the U.S. imperialists, is to implant American worship and spread the American way of life. It has its branches in major towns of South Korea, such as information offices and culture houses, and conduct "cultural activities" by the medium of publications, radio broadcasting, films, photos, cultural centres and cinemas, in order to spread the "American way of life." It has a huge apparatus and a large number of specialists in its service for the purpose.

Besides, the "Asian Foundation," the "Rockefeller Foundation," and the "Ford Foundation" have penetrated into South Korea to beautify and embellish the U.S. policy of aggression. They bribe South Korean scholars and students by petty sums of dollars of handouts, and control their scientific and cultural activities, so as to facilitate the carrying out of the U.S. policy of aggression. The U.S. imperialists also have political and financial control over the South Korean puppet government's "Ministry of Education," "Ministry of Public Information," and other educational, cultural, art and press institutions, making them carry out the policies made by the American "advisors," thereby spreading the "American way of life."

Through the medium of such a setup of aggression, U.S. imperialism conducts various kinds of "undertakings" in South Korea, such as "exchange of personages," "aid," distribution of publications, broadcasting, film-show, exhibitions, art activities, religious functions, lectures, short courses, etc.

The U.S. imperialists send a number of South Korean cultural workers and youth and students to the United States for "education." Back home, they are placed in important organs of South Korea to serve as tools of colonial rule and spread the "American way of life." Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism sends many Americans to South Korea under the names of "advisory group," "inspection mission," "delegation," "peace corps," and what not. Needless to say, this is aimed at propagandizing the "American way of life."

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists, in their attempt to poison the minds of the people, forced the puppet government of South Korea to import and translate reactionary American publications—books, magazines, and pictorials—in a big way. For this purpose, "agreements on the plan of supply of information media" were signed in 1959.

In the five years from 1955 to 1959 alone, South Korea imported some 2,000,000 American publications, including infamous popular magazines. In South Korea, many reactionary books on philosophy, education, and economics are translated and used as text-books or reference books for university students. These books preach pragmatism, neo-Malthusianism, cosmopolitanism and racialism that justify imperialist aggression and domination. There are also many literary and art works eulogizing eroticism, death, nihilism, and degradation.

The same is true of cinema, music and dance. They serve as important means for the ideological and cultural invasions by U.S. imperialism.

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists brought large quantities of American films to South Korea, stunting her national and progressive film art.

In December 1946, U.S. imperialism rigged up "regulations on film-show," which was made public by a "U.S. military government decree," the aim being to clear the way for U.S. films into the cinemas in South Korea. In April 1954 it was decided that foreign and South Korean films should be shown at the ratio of 8:1. As a result, American films reign supreme in South Korea today. Suffice it to point out that from 1955 to 1961, only a few films were produced by the South Korean studios, while as many as 798 American films were imported. And most of these American films were on the themes of sex, murder, gangsterism, etc. In 1958 alone, numerous foreign films were shown in South Korea, more than 80 per cent of which were built on themes of sex, gangsterism, and detective stories. From this it is quite easy to imagine how many decadent foreign films flood the South Korean cinemas.

U.S. imperialism is bringing into South Korea even those immoral films whose screening has been banned in the United States itself, for the purpose of paralyzing the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people.

Under the patronage of the puppet clique, decadent jazz dance and music thrive in South Korea, which excite sexual desire and give an incentive to indolence, degeneration, dissipation and enervation.

The American "aid" serves not only to demolish the South Korean economy but also to instil into the people the ideas of American worship, illusions about the United States, and the spirit of dependence on it.

Today, 75 per cent of the U.S. goods dumped in South Korea are surplus consumer goods which do not agree with the life of the South Korean people. These surplus U.S. goods make the people acquire a taste for excessive luxury quite out of keeping with their means, for the domestic production cannot afford them such extravagance. The end result is that numberless people slide into degradation and crime.

The "4-H Club" founded under instructions from U.S. imperialism and various other public service and religious organizations also serve the purpose of ideological and cultural invasions by the U.S. imperialists.

As a result of the spread of the "American way of life," South Korea has now become a scene of moral degeneration and decay, and the time-honoured beautiful national customs and traditions of the people are maimed and trampled underfoot.

Particularly in recent years, the Japanese militarists, encouraged by U.S. imperialism and guided by the Pak Jung Hi clique, have openly embarked upon the resumption of aggression in South Korea. Now decadent Japanese bizarre novels and erotic films are flooding South Korea. Even the demoralizing vulgar songs of Japan are sung openly in South Korea. What is more, Japan's religious organizations are worming their way into South Korea to pave the way for aggression.

But the U.S. imperialists can never bring the Korean people to their knees, however viciously they may try to. The South Korean people are fighting against the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and the "American way of life." Their national and class consciousness is growing rapidly day by day. No force on earth can check the struggle of the patriotic Korean people for national liberation and for the country's reunification.

# SOLID SUPPORT

It is the most pressing task of the Korean people at present to achieve the country's reunification.

It is already 22 years since the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea, half of the country, splitting the land and the homogeneous nation into two.

The national division has spelled great misfortunes for the people and especially indescribable sufferings and miseries for the South Korean people who are groaning under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, their policy of aggression and war preparations have aggravated tensions in Korea, threatening peace in the Far East and the rest of Asia.

That is why the Korean people have fought and are fighting for the country's reunification regarding it as the supreme national task whose solution brooks not a moment's delay.

The peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive personages of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe are unanimously denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy of national split and aggression in Korea, insisting that Korea's reunification is an urgent problem which must be solved at an early date.

Early this year a Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan* wrote: "The struggle of the Korean people for their country's reunification is a just struggle for the sacred national interests of the Korean people and the interests of peace in the Far East and Asia. The Vietnamese people fully support the stand of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the problem of Korea's reunification."

A U.A.R. daily *Egyptian Gazette* pointed out, denouncing the U.S. imperialist policy of national division: "The occupation of South Korea by the United States is the very obstacle to the reunification of Korea. To split a nation is the basic policy of the United States. It is quite right that many people now think America is responsible for Korea's division." It went on to say: "If a demarcation line were drawn to divide the territory of the United States into the East and the West, forbidding even the mutual exchange between them just as in Korea, would the Americans sit idle looking on at the artificial line?"

As for the fair stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the country's reunification, it is widely known to the world.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The country must in any case be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves, and it cannot be otherwise."

Reunification is an affair of the Korean people themselves and so must be solved only by the Koreans. No outside forces have the right to meddle in it.

**Many foreign newspapers report on the reunification proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic**

There can be no independence for a nation as long as foreign troops occupy its territory.

Therefore, the D.P.R.K. Government has repeatedly stated that the prerequisite for reunification is withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea under the signboard of the U.N., and put forward more than once fair and reasonable proposals for realizing reunification by the Korean people themselves.

The principle of independence in achieving national reunification which is consistently advocated by the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government represents the only right path to the solution of the Korean question. This principle expresses the unanimous will of the people in both parts of Korea, and enjoys active support of the progressive peoples all over the world.

Representatives of the international democratic organizations who visited Korea last May declared in their joint communique as follows:

"Reunification of Korea must be settled independently by the Korean people themselves without outside interference after making U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

"We denounce the United States for using the United Nations as an instrument in its aggression on Korea. The United Nations should see that the American and all other foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the U.N. flag withdraw from South Korea immediately, and should take measures to dissolve the UNCURK."

Ahmed Ben Mengouda, delegate of the Algerian General Union of Workers, said: "Yankees must get out of South Korea at once... This is prerequisite for solving the question of reunification... The Korean people would have achieved reunification long ago if Yankees had not occupied the South."

Bougari Sako, chief delegate of the Mali Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, declared: "Master of Korea is the Korean. Therefore, we express full support to the fair proposal of the Government of the D.P.R.K. to drive all foreign troops out of the South and reunify the country relying on their own will and efforts."

The Cambodian daily *Realites Cambodgiennes,* too, expressed full support to the proposal for independent reunification advocated by the Korean people. It wrote: "Reunification cannot be achieved by relying on foreign forces. Foreign forces should quit and the question must be left to the people themselves for solution. Things will certainly turn out that way."

The U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooge Pak Jung Hi clique, however, desperately oppose the independent reunification while harping on "reunification under U.N. observation."

In this connection, Premier Kim Il Sung has pointed out clearly:

"Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean nation; the United Nations or any other outside forces have no right to meddle in it. The Korean people can achieve reunification only by relying on their own efforts; it is neither the United Nations nor any outside forces that can bring us a unified country. To try to accomplish reunification by relying on outside forces is an illusion, it will only perpetuate the split of the nation and bring about enslavement."

Historical facts show that a nation can achieve its liberation and independence only when they fight for it on their own judgment by relying on their own strength. Our nation has the ability and sufficient conditions to reunify the country and build an independent economy by themselves to guarantee prosperity for generations to come. Particularly, today the Korean people have the Democratic People's Republic of Korea where the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-reliant defence in national defence are implemented.

The Syrian daily *Al Baath* pointed out that the withdrawal of American imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea was the prime requisite to Korea's reunification. Exposing the U.S. stratagem, it added: Reunification through elections under U.N. observation advertised by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is no more than a trick to extend the colonial rule established in South Korea to the North.

The world public is of the same opinion with the Korean people that to prevent outside interference the Pak Jung Hi clique, a foothold and guide for foreign forces of aggression, must be overthrown. Acting upon instructions from the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique prattle that the question of reunification could be discussed in the latter half of the 1970's, and are bent on mercilessly stamping out the slightest expression of the South Korean people's will for independent reunification.

The real motive of the Pak Jung Hi clique is to perpetuate the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and bring more distress and sufferings to the Korean people; Traitors to the nation such as Pak Jung Hi who kowtows before foreign powers must be thrown out.

U.A.R. papers are of the opinion that as long as the United States exercises its influence to maintain a puppet regime in South Korea, there can be no reunification for Korea.

Many foreign visitors strongly dencunce U.S. imperialism for its policy of turning South Korea more and more into a military base, for its intensified reinforcement of the South Korean puppet army and ceaseless provocations on the Military Demarcation Line and on the sea against the northern part of the Republic aimed to let loose another war. They also express firm solidarity with the Korean people who are determined to accomplish reunification within the lifetime of the present generation, foiling the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

Yoshiaki Jinbo, organizer of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, said: "Korea is divided into two, bright North and dark South, although the people of both parts are of one and the same nation. We can no longer tolerate the acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism which is responsible for the present state of affairs in Korea." Marta Solis, a correspondent of the Mexican magazine *Siempre*, said: "Both as a reporter and a human being, I loudly denounce U.S. imperialism for occupying half of the Korean territory and constantly indulging in aggression, plundering and atrocities."

Though the U.S. imperialists are given to the policy of aggression and war, they can never stem the righteous struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country. Concerning the question of national reunification, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The country's reunification is the most pressing task confronting our people and an honourable task which must be settled in our generation. We cannot hand down the divided country to our next generation. We are firmly determined to reunify the country in our generation."

The Korean people led by Premier Kim Il Sung are making full preparations to crush the U.S. imperialists' scheme of war and aggression, liberate South Korea and take the initiative to greet the great event of national reunification.

Carrying through the line of the Workers' Party of Korea of building the economy and defences in parallel, the Korean people have turned the northern part of the country into an impregnable fortress with mighty economic and defence potentials.

Should the U.S. imperialists dare start another war in Korea, our people are firmly determined to wipe them out once and for all from this land and finally

reunify the country. The South Korean people, too, are tirelessly waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist dictatorship.

Bernardo Araya, representative of the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, said:

"I could see with my own eyes that the Korean people, young and old, men and women, led by their great leader Premier Kim Il Sung, are fully prepared to repulse the aggression of any enemy. If the U.S. imperialists should make another challenge, instead of drawing due lessons from the Korean war which ended in their disgraceful defeat, they would be routed at a blow from the Korean people, all of whom are armed and united steel-strong."

Huynh Phan, head of the South Vietnam Liberation Trade Union delegation, said: "We wholeheartedly support the fraternal Korean people who are resolved to meet the enemies blood for blood, blow for blow. We clearly saw that the Korean people, rallied as one round the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, are in full combat readiness to crush the enemies with one blow no matter when and where they may turn up, and to liberate South Korea and reunify the country."

Numberless friends of the Korean people throughout the world have legitimately pointed out that the struggle of the Korean people to liberate South Korea and reunify the country constitutes a link of the struggle of the revolutionary peoples the world over for peace and security, national independence and socialism, and appealed to all peoples of the world to give every possible support to the struggle of the Korean people.

Wilfred Burchett, an Australian journalist-writer, said: "Korea's reunification is the national task of the Koreans themselves and, at the same time, an international task. Before the reunification of Korea is achieved, world peace cannot be secured."

Marco Tulio Rodriguez, delegate of the International Organization of Journalists, claimed that the struggle of the Korean people for reunification is not only the struggle of the Korean people. But it must become the struggle of all peoples and personages anxious to secure a happy future for mankind.

Fuber Lajos, head of the Hungarian Trade Union delegation, said: "The socialist countries and progressive people of the world should join efforts and give active support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the defence and reunification of their country."

Ize Aye-Omoregie, delegate of the Nigerian Forestry and Tangua Plantation Association, said: "We must beat up U.S. imperialism by the united efforts of revolutionary forces now when it is bent on war provocations in Korea and disturbing world peace."

The Korean people are not isolated in their struggle. The revolutionary people always stand by them. The Korean people will certainly accomplish the cause of national reunification by reinforcing and relying on their own revolutionary forces.



# Struggle Is the Only Way to Live

THE South Korean workers are now waging a stubborn struggle against the colonial rule and military fascist dictatorship of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique in defence of their right to live and freedom.

Some 6,000 workers of fibre industry who were on strike from July 14 for higher wages had their demands satisfied, though in part, thanks to their unyielding struggle.

Earlier, in April, some 2,000 workers of the Samho textile mill in Taegu fought for the payment of their back wages and succeeded in getting 19,000,000 won in arrears.

And Korean workers employed by the U.S. occupation army in different parts of South Korea including the Pajoo district are also fighting against discrimination and persecution and for better living conditions.

The struggle of the workers flares up in all domains of industry in South Korea almost every day.

The workers' struggle for existence and democratic rights is growing in scope and in strength this year; it takes on a series of new features. First of all, the struggle is involving more and more industrial domains, and is increasing sharply in number. The struggle is widespread in U.S. army establishments and major industries—motor transport, mining industry, metallurgy, chemistry, textile industry, public works and building industry, marine transport, loading and unloading on the wharves and railways, etc.

From January to March this year alone, the cases of the workers' struggle in South Korea are 1.6 times greater than in the corresponding period of 1965.

The workers are strengthening their solidarity with the workers in other branches whose conditions are no better than theirs. They help the latter in their struggle for the satisfaction of their demands.

When the 2,000 workers of the Samho textile mill in Taegu went on a 4-day hunger strike early last April for higher wages and better working conditions, the workers of other branches in 35 districts of North Kyungsang Province called strikes and held demonstrations out of sympathy simultaneously. It is quite common that the workers' struggle finds a response among the workers in different branches. And their struggle is developing and assuming more active forms, and its anti-U.S., anti-"government" nature is more and more in evidence.

From January to May this year struggles of active forms—general strikes, demonstrations, stay-in strikes and protest meetings—accounted for 41 per cent of the total number of the workers' struggle, whereas they were 34 per cent in the corresponding period of last year.

In particular, the struggle of the workers employed in enterprises under the direct control of the puppet government and in the U.S. army establishments has taken more active forms and its political nature increased. They thrust their demands at the puppet authorities and wage struggles in the forms of walkout and stay-in strike. They also wage an uncompromising struggle against the U.S. monopolists who are penetrating into South Korea, and against insult and racial discrimination by the soldiers of the U.S. imperialist army of aggression.

Workers of the Oolsan fertilizer factory No. 3 unyieldingly carried on a strike for 11 days, locking up Wagner, the chief of a U.S. corporation's South Korean branch, in a car in spite of suppression by the U.S. troops and the puppet police who mobilized even a helicopter to intimidate them and in the end they succeeded in forcing the management to comply with their demands.

The Korean workers employed in the U.S. army establishments in the Pajoo district resisted the outrageous acts of the U.S. aggression army that persecuted them in retaliation for the workers organizing trade unions to protect their rights and interests. They made it clear to fight to the last until the U.S. army authorities stop unwarranted retaliatory measures and resolutely put up a struggle against the U.S. imperialists' colonial oppression and persecution by the aggressive U.S. imperialist army troops. And the stevedores in Pusan port boycotted loading and unloading operations in protest against the entry into port of the U.S. nuclear merchant vessel "Sabana."

The South Korean workers are waging struggles stubbornly, advancing more and more demands.

Where there are poverty and suppression, there will be resistance and struggle. This is the rule. The South Korean workers are now suffering from U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the double and treble exploitation and oppression by the comprador capitalists. They are languishing from back-breaking labour and groaning in abject poverty and hunger. They have to support themselves with "starvation wages" which is no more than a third or a fourth of the minimum living cost; and even the "starvation wages" are not paid on time and delayed several months in payment. Worse still, they are often left unpaid forever.

The soaring prices and the increasing taxes and fees levied under various name by the puppet government make the already difficult livelihood of the South Korean workers still worse.

Between January and May this year prices of consumer goods rose by 30 per cent on an average, and various charges increased by 30-60 per cent. And this year the taxes have increased by nearly 60 per cent as against last year. In contrast, the workers' wages have been frozen and so the disparity between wages and prices is ever widening.

At the end of 1966 the worker's real wages dropped to 68.4 per cent compared with 1960.

Moreover, the puppet clique and the comprador capitalists indulge in various frauds, blackmail and fascist terrorism, and do not recognize even the fundamental democratic rights of the workers.

It is quite natural that in such a situation the South Korean workers rise in a struggle for the democratic rights including their right to live, and for higher wages, immediate payment of back wages, granting of various allowances including retiring pay, freedom of trade union activity, and against dismissal.

The more the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique intensify their colonial enslavement policy and fascist suppression, the more fiercely the South Korean workers will rise in their struggle. No suppression nor fraud can dampen the burning fighting spirit of the workers of South Korea or can check their vigorous onward march.

The South Korean workers, whose national and class awakening has increased in the course of struggle and who have come to realize the truth that the only way to live lies in fighting, will not stop fighting for their national and class emancipation even for a moment.

**The trade union of the South Korean workers hired at the foreign firms decided by an overwhelming majority vote of 98 per cent to call a nation-wide strike**

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**U.S. aggressors suppressing the just struggle of the South Korean workers**

**Korean nationals in Japan demanding the Japanese Diet to extend unconditionally the repatriation agreement**

# The Repatriation Agreement Should Be Extended Without Amendment

THE Sato government of Japan which, upon instructions from the U.S. imperialists, had been at pains openly to wreck the repatriation of the Korean nationals to their homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has committed a serious act of provocation in arbitrarily sabotaging the negotiations between the two Red Cross organizations of the D.P.R.K. and Japan on the unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement for the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Japanese government went so far as to adopt unilaterally on April 21, 1967, a decision on the abrogation of the repatriation agreement on November 12 this year. It also declared that it would not accept any applications for repatriation from Koreans on and after August 12, 1967.

The Japanese Red Cross, trying to make a fait accompli the unlawful decision of their government, obstructed the Korean nationals' application for repatriation, and the Japanese authorities employed every means to oppress the Korean nationals who demand the extension of the existing repatriation agreement without amendment.

At the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations the Japanese side went the length of unilaterally announcing an end to the talks and walking out of the conference hall, thereby wrecking the negotiations.

These illegal acts of the Japanese government are an outrageous infringement upon the democratic, national right of the Korean nationals in Japan, an intolerable insult to the Korean people, and a vicious challenge to the Japanese people and the world people who love justice and humanitarianism.

To return to their country—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—is the ardent desire of 600,000 Korean residents in Japan and their pressing demand affecting their fate.

Because Korea was under Japanese rule in the past, they were subjected to national humiliation, doing back-breaking toil in the alien land. They had no way of returning home.

However, their long-cherished desire to return to the homeland has at last been realized thanks to the people's power established under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in the northern part of the country, the prospering motherland, and to the deep care of the Government of the D.P.R.K. to the overseas compatriots.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "We should be reunited and live together. In the past we were compelled to live separately, when dark clouds hung over our country. But there is no reason for us to live apart now that we have our homeland where the state power is in the hands of the people and the Party leading it."

More than 88,000 Koreans have already returned from Japan in over 150 groups in the repatriation boats which have been sent by the country and Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Returnees who were long maltreated and suffered in an alien land are all leading a free, happy new life in the homeland which they so much longed for, under the meticulous care of the Party and the Leader and the kinsman-like help of the people. They are devoting their all to the country's socialist construction, working in all fields, political, economic, cultural.

All the Koreans in Japan who know through the life of returnees the value of the socialist homeland and the wise leadership and paternal solicitude of Premier Kim Il Sung see their happiness and future in the bosom of the socialist homeland. Therefore, the applicants for repatriation is on a steady increase.

The existing repatriation agreement was concluded to realize the wish of all the Korean nationals in Japan who desire to return home. Accordingly, it is obvious to everyone that the agreement must be extended without amendment in view of the stark fact that many Koreans are still desirous of returning home and their number is increasing.

The Red Cross Society of the D.P.R.K., proceeding from its compatriotic love and humanitarian principles to meet the desire of the Koreans residing in Japan who want to return home, time and again asked the Japanese side to extend the existing repatriation agreement unconditionally and without amendment. However, the Japanese authorities and the Japanese Red Cross are persistently sticking to their unlawful decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement. This is a treacherous act of evading arbitrarily the international obligation placed upon the Japanese authorities and an unlawful act of trampling upon the elementary clauses of the agreement.

Behind the desperate attempt of the Japanese authorities to wreck the existing repatriation agreement and shirk the moral and legal obligation is hidden an insidious plot.

Through the annulment of the agreement the Japanese government intends to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression; the annulment will provide it with a favourable condition in its political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea which has been going on since the signing of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and pave the way—a more smooth one—for the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea.

Moreover, attention should be drawn to the fact that the Japanese government has made such criminal move when the U.S. imperialists are escalating their aggressive war in Vietnam and are more openly plotting to kindle a new war of aggression in Korea; the Japanese militarists are stretching their tentacles of aggression to all fields in South Korea.

The action on the part of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan is an open manifestation of their policy of hostility against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the product of the U.S. aggressive policy of aligning the Japanese reactionary government more closely with the South Korean puppet clique, turning South Korea into a bridgehead for aggression, and using the Japanese militarist forces as a "shock brigade" for aggression on Asia.

The Korean people will never tolerate the sinister design of the Japanese militarists.

To repatriate citizens of a sovereign state to their homeland according to their wish is in conformity with the principles of international practices, with humanitarianism. Repatriation work is their sacred national right upon which no one can encroach.

There is no whatsoever ground and reason for stopping the repatriation halfway so long as there are still the Korean nationals who want to return to their country.

The existing repatriation agreement, the bilateral one signed by the two Red Cross organizations of the D.P.R.K. and Japan, cannot be arbitrarily invalidated without the consent of both side.

As is well known, the work of repatriation of Korean nationals to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a part of the work for atoning for the crimes the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people in the past. 600,000 Koreans now residing in Japan are people who barely survived the bayonet and whip of Japanese imperialism out of those who were drafted to Japan for military and labour service in the past when Korea was under Japanese occupation and their sons and daughters.

In the light of international law and practices and the historical status of the Korean nationals in Japan, the Japanese authorities are under unshirkable obligation to safely send back the Korean nationals to their homeland on their own responsibility.

Now the Japanese authorities allege that Koreans who want to go home can be repatriated by means of individual "free repatriation" at "their own expenses." This is nothing but a cunning trick to cover up their own criminal acts and to hoodwink public opinion.

The only and most reasonable way is to extend the existing repatriation agreement without amendment.

600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, firmly determined to defend their democratic, national rights and the right to return home, are strongly demanding the unconditional and unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

The progressive political parties, social organizations, and people from every walk of life of Japan are severely condemning the scheme of their government to strengthen oppression of the Korean nationals and to undermine the repatriation agreement and are stubbornly struggling for an unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement.

The progressive people and governments of the world are extending their support to and solidarity with the Korean people who are struggling for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

The Red Cross Society of the D.P.R.K. issued on July 8, 1967, a statement declaring that it would never recognize the decision of the Japanese authorities on the unilateral abrogation of the existing repatriation agreement and that it is null and void.

The Korean people are strongly denouncing the plot of the Japanese authorities to undermine the repatriation work and are determined to fight to the end for the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

**Japanese women struggling against the unreasonable "decision" of the Japanese government to unilaterally abrogate the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan**

# Ever Victorious Is the Vietnamese People's Struggle

Significantly greeting the seventh anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, the Korean people extend the best wishes and militant greetings to the heroic South Vietnamese people who are valiantly fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country.

The birth of the S.V.N.L.F. on December 20, 1960, was a great historic event in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution of the South Vietnamese people. The S.V.N.L.F., the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, has developed the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle onto a higher stage.

The S.V.N.L.F. formed in the flames of violent anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle has rallied the people of all strata around itself under the correct struggle programme—liberating South Vietnam from U.S. colonial rule, overthrowing the puppet regime, establishing a democratic, national coalition government, reunification of the country and enforcement of foreign policy of peace and neutrality.

Indeed, the 14 million South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the S.V.N.L.F. have displayed peerless heroism and bravery and scored brilliant victories for the past seven years.

Between the first day of its founding and the year of 1965, the S.V.N.L.F. mobilized all the forces of the people to crush the enemy's "punitive operations," frustrate the notorious "Staley-Tayler plan," and to destroy the "strategic villages," and thus defeated the "special warfare" of the U.S. imperialists.

**South Vietnam Liberation Army soldiers captured many weapons after having dealt a fatal blow to the Yankee aggressors**

Having failed in the "special warfare," the U.S. imperialists have brought in hundreds of thousands of their aggressor troops to South Vietnam and launched the "scorched-earth operation"—"burn all, kill all and destroy all"—in a desperate attempt to dampen the fighting spirit and resolves of the South Vietnamese people.

However, in response to the appeal of the S.V.N.L.F. the South Vietnamese people and Liberation Army full of a burning hatred for the enemies and a firm conviction in victory have dealt continuous devastating blows at the aggressors and puppet troops.

Between the end of 1965 and the beginning of 1966 the Liberation Army and the people of South Vietnam crushed the U.S. imperialists' "first dry season offensive" and between the winter of 1966 and the spring of 1967 successfully baffled the "second dry season offensive" in which U.S. imperialism had more than 400,000 American soldiers.

And the "search and smash operation" designed to deal a blow at the Liberation Army also fell to the ground and the "pacification plan" for controlling the countryside was thoroughly frustrated.

In the "second dry season offensive," the South Vietnam Liberation Army and the people won a brilliant victory: The enemy lost more than 175,000 men including 70,000 American soldiers, 1,800 planes, nearly 4,000 military vehicles and 100 war vessels.

In the meantime, the heroic People's Army and the people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have severely punished the U.S. imperialists who are committing barbarous bombings of North Vietnam; they have downed more than 2,400 planes and captured many pilots.

The U.S. ruling circles shriek: "The prospect of the Vietnam war is gloomy," and it is not by chance that recently the debates have become more acrimonious among them as to how to get out of the bottomless mire in South Vietnam.

In fact, there is no way for the U.S. imperialists to save themselves from their setbacks in the air over North Vietnam and in the marshes of South Vietnam.

S.V.N.L.F. is not only winning brilliant victories at the front, but also is successfully controlling the liberated areas and carrying on construction there.

Though the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are desperately staging the continuous offensives on the ground and in the air, S.V.N.L.F. has under its control four-fifths of the territory of South Vietnam and more than ten million inhabitants. The liberated areas are being enlarged day by day and consolidated politically, economically and militarily owing to the correct policies of S.V.N.L.F.

Today the influence of S.V.N.L.F. has reached the whole territory and its dignity among the people is very high. Facts prove that it is the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The dignity and position of S.V.N.L.F. in the international arena are growing; it is enjoying support from more and more countries and peoples that love peace and justice.

The helpless U.S. imperialists are escalating more recklessly their war of aggression to recover from their setbacks and bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. While intensifying the savage "scorched-earth operation" in South Vietnam and bombings of North Vietnam, they have made their troops invade the demilitarized zone in an attempt to launch the "total war" against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In order to extend their savage war the U.S. imperialists are scheming to increase the number of U.S. troops in South Vietnam to 600,000, and to drag into the war more puppet troops of the satellite countries of Asia and the Pacific area, including those of the Pak Jung Hi clique, their most faithful stooges.

That was the meaning of McNamara's recent visit to Saigon, his ninth one, and Tayler's and Clifford's tours of South Vietnam, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea.

**North Vietnamese anti-aircraft men and militiawomen are always ready to shoot down enemy planes**

The adventurist schemes of the U.S. imperialists for war escalation reveal glaringly their aggressive nature and the fradulence of the shameless "peace talks" they are fussing about, and only hasten their doom.

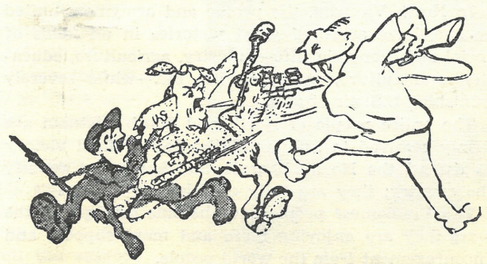
No war escalation of the U.S. imperialists can extricate themselves from the quagmire in South Vietnam.

The further the war expands and the worse the atrocities become, the higher becomes the fighting spirit of the South Vietnamese people who are determined to avenge themselves upon the enemy.

Today the Vietnamese people, rallied rock-firm round the Vietnam Workers' Party led by Comrade Ho Chi Minh and the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, are dealing crushing blows at the U.S. imperialists.

The armed forces of S.V.N.L.F. holding the initiative in the war are extending war results already won; the enemy were made to suffer a great loss in Da Nang, the central highlands, the Mekong delta and the areas south of the 17th parallel.

In mid-August this year the South Vietnam National Liberation Front called an extraordinary congress to review the general situation prevailing in South Vietnam since its founding, and at the congress a new



programme was unanimously adopted. This is an expression of the solid resolves of the Vietnamese people to rally more firmly all forces in the light of the new situation and win the final victory.

In North Vietnam, the people and armymen, united as one, have achieved great victories in all fields of social and economic life—industry, agriculture, education and culture, public health, etc.—while severely punishing U.S. air pirates.

The entire people of North and South Vietnam are firmly resolved to fight until the day of final victory to defend the North, liberate the South and reunify the country; they are fully confident of victory.

The Vietnamese people have become stronger in the war; they are enjoying more and more support and encouragement from the world people.

The Korean people regarding the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own, consider it as their most sacred internationalist duty to support and aid in every way the heroic Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation resistance. The Korean people are fully ready to render all possible support to the Vietnamese people including the dispatch of volunteers whenever requested.

The Vietnamese people who have risen up for the righteous cause is invincible.

The U.S. imperialists must draw a due lesson from their repeated defeats. They should unconditionally stop the hostilities in Vietnam and get out of South Vietnam without delay, taking all their troops and mercenaries with them.



# U.S. IMPERIALISM IS THE SWORN ENEMY OF THE ARAB PEOPLES

**U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Arab peoples; it encroaches upon national independence and territorial integrity of the Arab peoples, and wrecks peace and security in the Middle East.**

**Last June the Israeli expansionists under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists launched the war of aggression against the Arab people. It was a product of the policy of aggression long pursued by U.S. imperialism against the Middle East.**

## COVETING FOR "BLACK GOLD"

The U.S. imperialists began to stretch their tentacles of aggression to the Middle East long ago, having their greedy eye on it. Particularly, since World War II they have done everything in their power to establish their control over this area.

It is the inexhaustible oil deposits that attracted the U.S. imperialists to the Middle East.

U.S. monopolies began to flock like wolves into this area, causing crises and troubles there and inflicting misfortune and calamities on the Arab people.

At the initial stage of the struggle for Middle East oil Britain was in the lead, but after World War II its position was challenged by the U.S. oil interests—Rockefeller and Mellon. Now the U.S. occupies 60 per cent of Middle East oil output.

The U.S. imperialists are squeezing an enormous oil profit of 1,500 million dollars from this area every year.

Their interest in the Middle East was motivated not only by economic considerations. Another attraction for them was its strategic significance and communication. The Middle East, lying between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, links Asia, Europe and Africa.

Especially, the Suez Canal is the passage of marine transport connecting Asia, Europe and other areas. That is why the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to dominate the area not only to protect their oil and other rights in the Middle East but to use it as a stepping-stone to opposing the socialist countries and suppressing the national-liberation movements in this area, Asia and Africa. In this way they are scheming to achieve their aggressive aims.

## RECORDS OF CRIMES

Already in 1947, the U.S. imperialists gave 400 million dollars' aid to Turkey and Greece under the "Truman doctrine" in an attempt to turn these countries into military bases against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement in the Middle East. In 1955 they rigged up the "Baghdad Pact" to set up an aggressive system connecting NATO and SEATO and to stamp out ever-rising anti-imperialist revolutionary movement in the Middle East. In 1956 when the United Arab Republic nationalized the Suez Canal, the U.S. imperialism incited Britain, France and Israel to start a war of aggression against it as a retaliatory measure. In 1958 the U.S. imperialists began to stage all-round interference in the internal affairs of the Middle East countries accompanied by armed interference under the "Eisenhower doctrine:" they landed in the Lebanon to erase the revolution in Iraq and suppress the national-liberation movement in Syria.

The history of U.S. aggression on the Middle East is woven with a chain of subversive activities and sabotages. To name a few instances: The military coup engineered in 1951 to overthrow the Mussadiq government of Iran against its oil nationalization; and three coup d'etats to overthrow the Syrian government in 1949; and the recent subversive activities against Syria, Iraq and the U.A.R.

But these are only part of the crimes the U.S. imperialists have committed against the Arab peoples in the Middle East.

## CANCER OF THE MIDDLE EAST

The most knavish and cunning policy of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East is to "divide and make each other fight." This is the new version of the old "divide and rule" policy of colonialists.

U.S. imperialism has made the Israeli Zionists antagonize the Arab peoples, increasing tension and causing ceaseless conflicts between them in an attempt to achieve its aggressive end in the Middle East.

In 1947 U.S. imperialism made the U.N. General Assembly decide to establish the Israeli state in the Middle East, rejecting independence of Palestine. This has been the cause of conflicts in the Middle East. For the twenty years since then U.S. imperialism has provided the Israeli expansionists with the military aid of 3,400 million dollars to use them as a tool for executing the U.S. policy of aggression in the Middle East, opposing the Arab peoples.

In 1948 the U.S. imperialists instigated Israel to launch a war against the Arab countries and in 1956 made Britain, France and Israel commit armed attack on the Arab peoples. And there have been many anti-Arab provocations.

As a result of the Palestine war of 1948-49 between the Arab states and Israel, Israeli expansionists seized the territory of the projected Arab Palestine State and drove Arab residents out of there. This put forth the Palestine problem, Arab-Israel frontier problem, problem of the Palestine refugees, the problem of the Jordan River course. In these points U.S. imperialism has always sided with Israel, sacrificing the interests of the Arab nations.

Israel, though defeated in the war against the U.A.R. in 1956, was enabled to secure the freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba thanks to the U.S. machinations.

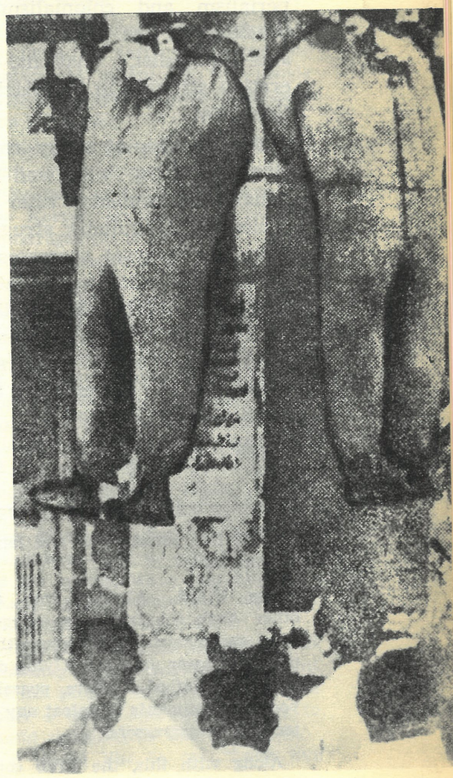
U.S. imperialism made Israel a scourge in the Middle East and the root cause of troubles and strifes there.

The anti-Arab schemes of U.S. imperialism find vivid expression in the sharpening Israel-Arab conflicts and in its plot to wreck unity of the Arab nations, creating dissension among them. The U.S. imperialists are using the Arab reactionaries to overthrow the governments of the Arab countries which take the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist stand.

The aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism was clearly revealed in the Middle East events which happened last June. The U.S. imperialists not only prepared Israeli surprise attack on the Arab peoples but directly participated in it.

**Algerians demonstrating in front of the U.S. Information Service building in Algiers, shouting: "Johnson is a murderer!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!"**

**Cairo citizens hanging in effigy Johnson, the ringleader of murderers, and his puppet, Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol**



Official statements of the U.A.R., Syria and Jordan and confessions of captured Israeli pilots exposed that U.S. air pirates joined the air operation of Israeli aggressors. The U.S. Sixth Fleet covered Israeli military operations in the sea near the Arab countries, threatened the U.A.R. and other Arab countries and obstructed their operations.

Even after the cease-fire U.S. imperialism is perpetrating more frequent provocations against the Arab peoples.

Israeli expansionists are committing atrocities in the areas west of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem and the Sinai Peninsula they occupied. Under the pretext of establishing a "new order," many Arabs were driven from their homes and subjected to brutal treatment in the occupied areas. Moreover, peaceful installations such as hospitals were rained with napalms and many people killed. 200,000 Palestine Arabs were driven out of the western bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip alone.

Israeli expansionists are frequently committing armed attacks on the U.A.R. from the other bank of the Suez Canal, and their planes intrude into the U.A.R. air space. These acts of aggression of Israeli expansionists were carried on under direct support of U.S. imperialism. This clearly shows that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Arab peoples. That is why the Arab peoples are fighting to foil the aggres-

# No Place for Imperialism

## ON THE OCCASION OF THE DAY OF STRUGGLE FOR EXPELLING IMPERIALISM FROM AFRICA

MARKING the "Day of Struggle for Expelling Imperialism from Africa," the Korean people extend full support to and militant solidarity with all the peoples of Africa who are resolutely fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and complete liberation of Africa and social progress.

Today the last life line of imperialism and colonialism is breaking in the flames of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle in the African Continent.

The peoples of many countries of Africa, who won national independence after the prolonged sanguinary struggle, have scored great successes in the struggle for consolidating independence and safeguarding sovereignty, while repulsing aggressive and subversive schemes of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

The Government of the United Arab Republic rejected the U.S. "aid" for subjugation; Algeria, Mali, Guinea, the Congo(B), Tanzania and many other African countries are taking a series of the anti-imperialist, independent measures for building national economies, training their own cadres and strengthening national defence, while delivering continuous blows at the colonialists, new and old.

The colonial people who are still under imperialist oppression are more fiercely waging the sanguinary struggle for driving out the imperialists and colonialists and for liberation and freedom.

In Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, etc., the people are intensifying the armed struggle to win national liberation and smash the new offensives of the imperialists and colonialists who refuse to get out. And also in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, the lands of medieval apartheid, the flames of the struggle is rising up.

The daily growing national-liberation struggle of the African people which constitutes a link in the world people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism is accelerating the collapse of the cursed colonial system.

The final downfall of imperialism in Africa is the irresistible trend of development of history that no force can reverse.

However, the imperialists and colonialists do not get out of Africa of their own will. On the contrary, they are working like mad to regain their old privileged positions; they are desperately trying to stifle the ever intensifying national-liberation struggle of the people and bolster their crumbling colonial system at all costs and to chain again to colonial slavery those countries which have won independence and are building a new life.

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists, taking the place of the old colonialists, are resorting to every means to establish their colonial rule in Africa.

The U.S. imperialists are supplying the Portuguese colonialists with various weapons and hundreds of millions of dollars with a view to suppressing national-liberation movement, and are aiding in every way the white racists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. And they are encouraging the Israeli expansionists to aggression and war against the Arab nations, supplying them with guided missiles and other up-to-date weapons. The collusion of the U.S. imperialists with the Israeli expansionists in the large-scale armed invasion of the United Arab Republic last June reveals again that the very U.S. imperialists make no scruple to commit open armed interference to strangle the national-liberation movement and hinder the independent development of the national independent countries.

U.S. imperialism is also perpetrating various subversions and sabotages against the governments of the countries which defend their national independence; it is attempting to overthrow these governments and set up puppet regimes.

The world knows that the military coups and subversive activities which took place in a number of African countries were U.S. makings. But that is not all. The U.S. imperialists are making every sinister plot to undermine the unity and cohesion of the African peoples and create dissension among them. Take one case for example: They are working to cook up "Islamic Pact" and dissolve the Organization of African Unity, a symbol of the unity of African peoples. On the

*(Continued on page 44)*

sion of U.S. imperialism and Israeli reactionaries.

The U.A.R., Algeria, Iraq and other Arab countries are energetically endeavouring to increase their military power and intensifying military training of workers, peasants, youth and students to defeat any attack of the aggressors.

Along with this, the Arab countries have taken retaliatory measures against the U.S.-led imperialists who are rendering assistance to Israel: They broke off diplomatic relations and stopped oil and natural gas supply.

The Arabs in the areas temporarily occupied by the Israeli expansionists are putting up a vigorous resistance against the aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists are doomed to the final defeat.

The Korean people will always stand by the Arab peoples in the common struggle against the imperialist aggressors led by U.S. imperialism, and will do the utmost to assist the Arab peoples in their just struggle to defend the national dignity and territorial integrity and liberate Falestine.



# Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is a Peerless Revolutionary of Our Times

EDWARD F. NDLOVU
(Zimbabwe)

**The author came to our country to take part in May Day celebrations in Pyongyang. He visited various parts of our country. Below we publish his impressions on Korea.**

The May Day demonstration showed the progress made in the Korean revolution. It was well indicative of the achievements scored by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. It also teaches the imperialists and their stooges that the revolutionary process cannot be brought to a halt or confined within the set bounds, and this process is a process of struggle for steady progress to open up a new phase in the history of a people.

I have drawn the following lessons from the May Day demonstration:

First, it is tantamount to the betrayal of the revolution to stop, prevent or check the revolutionary process;

Secondly, it is also tantamount to the betrayal of the revolution to draw a line of limitation on the road of the revolution, maintaining that the revolution should not go farther;

Thirdly, it is tantamount to betraying the people and applying the brake on their rapid advance towards the future to set limits to the forward leap of their history.

The Korean revolution is an example for many developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the happy faces of all performers of the mass game "Revolutionary Era," I could read the will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who directs them to march forward at the speed of Chullima.

I was moved to see that many tasks were fulfilled in the Korean revolution which awakened the people and opened their eyes, acquainting them with the revolutionary truth historically unknown to the Korean people.

The mass game demonstrated that no force on earth can wrest the century-old desire of the people from them again, which they have now achieved.

The grand performance played by 3,000 artists showed that numerous tasks have already been solved in the Korean revolution. It was an encouragement to me.

My impressions of the May Day parade, the mass game and the 3,000 artists' performance will remain in my memory for good.

As for what I saw in the Museum of Korean Revolution, I must say that the Korean revolution carried out under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the bright sun of Korea, is a great success for the socialist world. The history of this revolution was written in red with the blood of Korean sons and daughters. That is why the masses of the people, while marching forward, study what their ancestors and forerunners left behind.

This constitutes an encouragement not only to the Korean people but to the peoples of all countries who have a desire and determination to build socialism in their countries.

I would like to cry "Long live

Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Korean revolution!" Words cannot express my respect for Premier Kim Il Sung. In the history of our times, there are found few revolutionaries like him who has so great achievements to his credit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is the beacon of hopes and the symbol of happiness to all Korean people at home and abroad. More than 80,000 Koreans in Japan have already come back to his embrace to lead a happy life. The 600,000 Koreans still living in Japan are working with devotion for their country, proud of their leader, and are waging a struggle for their repatriation and freedom of travel to their dear fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We Africans sincerely believe that the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung will be propagated to the African countries, too.

We esteem it a great honour to have had an opportunity of meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung who is one of peerless revolutionaries of our times.

I know that his will is most steadfast. I am convinced that his will is the will of the entire Korean people. It is also my firm belief that they will do their best to put this will into reality, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung on building a unified Korea.

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*(Continued from page 43)*

other hand, with its "aid" as a bait U.S. imperialism is working to fetter the newly independent African countries to neo-colonialism.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous aggressors against the African peoples and the worst enemy of the world people.

Therefore, the African peoples are valiantly fighting on the common front of anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle to repulse resolutely aggression of the U.S.-led imperialists, to consolidate national independence and make independent development, and for the final liberation of Africa.

Africa of today is not the Africa of yesterday where imperialism-colonialism behaved at will. Today the master of Africa is the African people. No one can stop the vigorous struggle of the African people for the final liberation of Africa.

The awakened and steeled African people keeping high vigilance over every move of the imperialists are strengthening their unity and cohesion to administer blows by united strength to the enemy who are more frequently committing acts of aggression.

The peoples of Africa, taking collective sanctions against the reactionaries of Portugal, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and Israel, are rendering material and moral support to the peoples who are fighting with arms in their hands.

This speaks of the united will of the peoples of Africa to march shoulder to shoulder in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle.

The progressive people of the world stand firmly on the side of the fighting African people.

The Korean people will, as in the past, actively support the African people in their struggle for driving the imperialists and colonialists out of Africa and for the complete liberation of Africa.

Victory will surely be with the African peoples who are marching under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. And the imperialists will be driven out of Africa without fail.

## Stamps of KOREA

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. issued a set of three stamps in commemoration of the victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation (June 1950-July 1953) in which the U.S. imperialist armed invasion was smashed.

Stamp 1, 5 *jun*, "steel-like ranks—the Korean People's Army." The stamp shows the three services of the Korean People's Army, each fighter of which has been trained to cope with one hundred foes in the light of the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and which defend creditably the country.

Stamp 2, 10 *jun*, "unity of the army and the people." Our People's Army is organized with the best sons and daughters of the workers, peasants, and other sections of the working people. This stamp represents the idea of the army and the people being one—the people love and help the People's Army like their real brother and the latter boundlessly loves and respects the former.

Stamp 3, 10 *jun*, "unity of the army men and officers." The stamp shows the traditional trait of our People's Army—unity of men and officers. They are solidly united with each other by the true revolutionary comradeship.

All stamps measure: 28×40 m.m.
Multicolour. Offset

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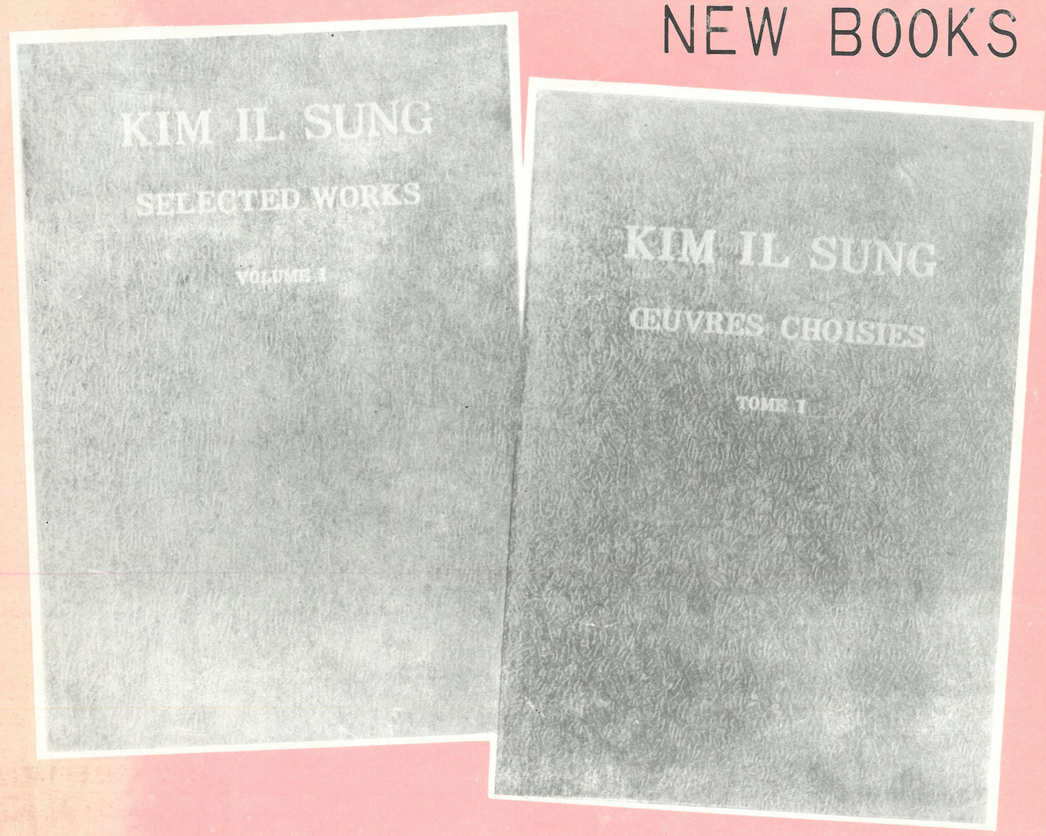


## Selected Works of KIM IL SUNG, Vols. I and II

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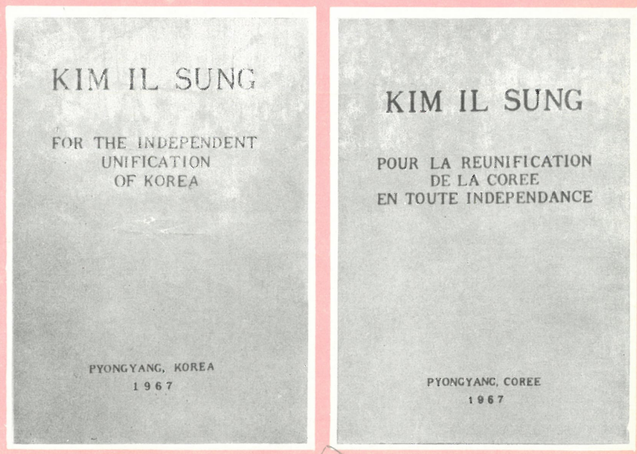


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